

## North Sea oil price cut by \$4 a barrel

By Jonathan Davis and David Blake

**Violinist defects:** Wanda Wilkomirska, former wife of the Polish Deputy Premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowsky, has defected to the West, her agent announced. She is an eminent violinist and on a concert tour in West Germany. Recently their younger son left Poland for the West with his wife and young child.

### Children plunge over cliff

A man was helping police inquiries yesterday after one small child died and another was seriously injured when they plunged over cliffs at Hope Cove, near Kingsbridge, south Devon.

Devon and Cornwall police could not confirm the identities of the two girls, but it is understood that the child who died is Rowan Beale, aged two, from Swindon, north Devon, and that her three-year-old sister, Lily, suffered severe head injuries.

The girls were taken from their home last Friday. After their disappearance, Mrs Sian Beale, their mother, aged 33, made a public appeal for their return. After today's incident, at the other end of the county from their mother's home, a distraught Mrs Beale was taken to Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth, where the children were flown by a Royal Navy helicopter from Culdrose, Cornwall.

Mrs Beale and the children's father, Mr Edward Beale, aged 30, separated just over six months ago.

### Secret hearing on assets sale

The Commons Public Accounts Committee has decided to go into secret session when it takes evidence in the House next Monday on the sale of Leyland Vehicles' tractor division assets at Barcote, in Scotland.

### Anglican Church and the Pope

The Anglican Church is to be urged by a theological commission to accept a modest version of the doctrine of papal infallibility as a step towards unity with the Roman Catholic Church.

Page 12

President Brezhnev has accepted an invitation from General Jaruzelski, who ended a two-day visit to the Soviet Union, to go to Poland. Moscow Radio reported: No date was mentioned.

Jaruzelski backed, page 4

### Troops threat

A leading Republican Senator said that he was considering introducing a Bill for the withdrawal of some American troops from Europe because of growing dissatisfaction over Europe's refusal to spend more on defence.

Page 4

Doctor struck off

A Surrey doctor who had an affair with the wife of a man who entrusted him to rescue their marriage was ordered to be struck off the medical register.

Page 3

### Poll observers

The British observers whom the Government is sending to report on the El Salvador elections were named in the Commons as Professor Derek Bowen QC, President of Queen's College, Cambridge and Sir John Galsworthy, a former ambassador to Mexico.

Leader page 11

Letters: On South African cricket, from Lord Chelmsford; complimentary service, from Mr M. G. Smith.

Leading articles: Open Barbican.

Features, pages 8 & 10  
Why the Government should ban sports tours of South Africa, by Donald Woods; an architect's view of the Barbican Centre; Cemetery from boom to state of shock.

Obituary, page 12

Viscount Gage, Mr. George Crossfield

Home News 2, 3  
Overseas 4, 6, 7  
Appointments 12  
Art 12  
Business 13-17  
Church 12  
Court 12  
Crossword 24  
Diary 10  
Law Report 23  
Lucie cartoon 4  
Property 21  
Sale Room 12  
Science 12  
Sport 12-18  
TV & Radio 13  
Theatres, etc. 13  
Universities 12  
Weather 12  
Wills 12

Parliament  
Proprietary  
Society  
Snow reports  
Theatre  
Universities  
Weather  
Wills

North Sea oil price

cut by \$4 a barrel

By Jonathan Davis and David Blake

The British National Oil Corporation yesterday bowed to the pressures of the world oil market and offered to cut the price of North Sea oil by \$4 a barrel. The move, which was promptly accepted by British Petroleum and seems certain to be accepted by the rest of the industry, will cost the Treasury up to £1,000 million in lost revenue over the next year.

The cut brings the basic price of North Sea oil down from \$35 a barrel to \$31 a barrel, and follows a reduction of \$1.50 a barrel in the second week of February. It means that the value of North Sea oil has fallen by 15 per cent in less than four weeks.

The cut is larger than many oil companies expected to be offered by BNOC. In return, however, the state-owned oil corporation has stipulated that the companies must agree to hold the new price until the end of June, regardless of whether other big producers of similar-quality oil, such as Saudi Arabia and Nigeria, cut their prices by larger amounts in the meantime.

The move may not result in any immediate benefits for motorists, who have seen petrol prices come down by more than 20p a gallon since November. Shell, which last night was still considering the BNOC offer, made it clear that it would be trying to avoid passing the reduction on to the motorist in the form of lower pump prices.

Petrol is selling at an average of about 14p a four-star gallon compared with more than 17p four months ago. In some areas the price has fallen to less than 14p.

A Shell spokesman said the company still calculated that it needed petrol prices to average 17p for it to make a "positive economic return" on the product. Industry observers, however, believe that the price-cutting war between big companies and independent retailers may continue for several weeks yet.

BNOC's decision to cut its contract crude oil terms fol-

That's going to cost us dear...  
British OIL CHEAPER  
Calm

Leading article, page 11

### US following wrong policies, says Heath

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A warning that Western statesmen must improve their relations with the Third World, and understand the changing basis of power in international affairs, if they are to resist Soviet expansion was given in the United States last night by Mr Edward Heath.

In a speech prepared for delivery at Fulton, Missouri but distributed in advance in London, Mr Heath roundly criticized the United States Government for its policies in the Middle East and in Central America and for failing to manage its domestic economy responsibly. He said that Europe must act to insulate itself from the next shock to world trade from a collapse of the dollar.

On Poland, Mr Heath said the alliance was wrong to place its faith in meaningless sanctions which had failed to help Afghanistan. He argued strongly for the pursuit of detente, saying it was the Helsinki process that had helped the movement for freedom in Poland. But there was no instrument of policy by which we could instantly change Soviet calculations of world trade.

Nothing the West can do now will stop a Soviet invasion if the Kremlin judges this to be the only way of keeping alive the Polish Communist Party", Mr Heath said. No policy of the West could have pre-empted the imposition of martial law in Poland except possibly the provision of massive grants and food supplies.

The West could only influence the process of change in the Soviet Poland, as well as in the Soviet Union, by long-term policies which supported and encouraged those who were committed to gradual reform.

Mr Heath's thesis was that power in the modern world today derived as much from the warmth of understanding and use of exchange controls and greater supervision of the euro-currency markets.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 3 1982

£1.50



Waiting their turn: England cricketers during practice in Johannesburg, South Africa, yesterday. From left, Les Taylor, who says he is in South Africa to coach, Wayne Larkins, Derek Underwood and Peter Willey.

### Law chief escapes IRA gun ambush

From Richard Ford  
Belfast

Two IRA gunmen tried to kill the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, Lord Lowry, as he arrived for lunch at Belfast yesterday.

Four shots were fired by two terrorists hiding in an empty house next door to the senior staff common room, but a professor leaving the building was hit in the upper thigh.

Mr Robert Perks, aged 37, professor of accountancy at the university for the past two years, was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where his condition was described last night as comfortable.

The two gunmen escaped with an accomplice in a car which had earlier been hijacked in the Republican Andersonstown area of West Belfast.

The IRA later claimed responsibility for the attack which took place shortly before 1 pm. The shots were fired as Lord Lowry, aged 63, left his bullet-proof car to enter the common room, opposite the Methodist college.

People ran for cover and pupils were ushered into the college buildings. Lord Lowry was hurried into the common room as his armed bodyguards took aim at the window from which the shots had come. They did not open fire.

The Lord-Chief Justice was due to have lunch before giving an unpublicized lecture at the university's faculty of law. The lecture went ahead as planned about an hour after the attack.

Lord Lowry has been Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland since 1971 and as Sir Robert Lowry was chairman of the province's constitutional convention between 1975 and 1976. He has presided at several terrorist trials.

Since 1973 three law officers have been murdered by terrorists. Mr William Stoddart, a resident magistrate, died three months after being shot in 1972 and in 1974 Mr Martin McGuinness, a resident magistrate, and Judge Rory Conaghan were shot dead. Last summer terrorists tried to kill Lord Gardiner who was visiting the province, but a device attached to his car fell off.

Meanwhile officials would make no comment on speculation that Princess Anne might make a one-day visit to the province today.

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With a bluntness which old-fashioned diplomats used to eschew, Mr Heath went on: "Unfortunately, the friends of the United States can by no means rest assured that it will not make these mistakes in the future when they see, for example, its policies towards El Salvador and Saudi Arabia."

They argue that the most crucial weapon available to central planners, and one that is needed to ensure a constructive response from the corporate sector, is a discretionary power over prices.

One payer says: "The ability to allow or refuse a price increase on planning grounds could provide planners with a very powerful lever over cash flow. Of course, this is not to underestimate the force of other incentives, such as access to credit which, in some circumstances, could become vital."

The significance of the papers is that they have been passed by a powerful, if obscure, policy group which brings together senior TUC members, the Labour national executive and the Shadow Cabinet. It includes Mr Len Murray, Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Peter Shore, the Shadow Chancellor.

A final draft of the policy paper is expected to be ready next month for approval by the joint TUC-Labour liaison committee, the Foot-led focal point of Labour's policy-making machinery.

The preliminary papers, a so-called synopsis, privately endorsed by Labour and TUC leaders last month, indicate that the old-style planning

### Commons anger as Thatcher fails to condemn cricketers

By Philip Webster and John Witherow

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday enraged the Opposition and upset many Conservative MPs for what they regarded as a lukewarm admonition to the England cricketers who have gone to South Africa.

Although the Prime Minister, under questioning in the Commons, repeated several times that the Government supported the Glenraggs agreement discoursing sporting links with South Africa, she refused personally to condemn the rebel players.

International criticism continued however. India and Pakistan maintained that they would not tour England this summer if any of the 12 players were included in an England side.

The biggest cheer from the Labour benches came when Sir Hector Moore, the former Conservative Minister of Sport, intervened to say that no sport would flourish unless there was loyalty and trust between competitors and players to their governing body. It was a sad day when money was more important than the game.

The Commonwealth Games in Brisbane in October also remained under threat from a boycott by African states already angered by New Zealand's rugby contacts with South Africa.

In the Commons MPs from all parties later commented that the dismay with which Mrs Thatcher was said to have regarded the tour on Monday had not been translated into words. They were saying that her attitude could have been influenced by the strength of support evident for a Commons motion tabled by right-wing Conservatives congratulating the cricketers. By last night 40 MPs had signed it.

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agreements, abortively introduced by the last Labour government, have been replaced by French-style development contracts.

Contracts would be signed after negotiations between a national planning authority and management and work-force representatives in each industrial enterprise, "aimed at achieving the widest possible agreement on issues of common strategic importance". It is thought that the contracts could initially apply to the top one hundred companies, with others to follow.

Another paper explains: "These negotiations would require a continuous exchange of information and ultimately agreement on a wide range of strategic issues, including purchasing policy, imports, investment, pricing, product development, industrial relations and training."

On purchasing policy, it is said that agreement on "the pattern of corporate procurement" will be vital in obtaining a more balanced regional and industrial spread of growth. Similarly, "the achievement of import penetration targets on an industry-to-industry basis is a key planning objective, without which the return to full employment could not be sustained".

Early legislation would be needed to create, among other bodies, an industrial democracy commission, a national planning authority, and a national institute for public enterprise management, a proposal which has been given the personal sponsorship of Mr Clive Jenkins. A restructuring of ministries is also mooted.

Shore strategy, page 2

### Few will escape seat belt laws

By Annabel Ferriman

Only about 7,000 drivers are likely to be exempted from wearing seat belts when they become compulsory later this year, Dr John Havard, secretary of the British Medical Association, said yesterday.

No single condition, such as pregnancy, arthritis, chest scars or obesity, is likely to justify exemption, although a combination might, the Medical Commission on Accidents Prevention has decided.

The commission's transport committee is advising doctors who will be responsible for providing exemption certificates, that they be kept to a minimum. A temporary certificate might be given to someone with cracked ribs or who has just had an operation.

A total of 7,000 exemptions in the first year and about 1,000 a year after that, has been estimated from experience in Sweden, according to Dr Havard, who is a member of the transport committee. In Sweden, with a population of eight million, about 1,000 exemptions were issued in the first year.

The committee's general attitude, he said, was that people were well enough to drive a car they were probably well enough to wear a seat belt, although the belt might have to be modified in certain cases.

Dr Andrew Roffe, chairman of the committee, said that because the wearing of seat belts could reduce deaths by 700 a year and injuries by 10,000 a year, "doctors would have to balance very carefully indeed the advantages to their patient of reducing the risk of injury or death against any reason the patient might give for seeking exemption from wearing a seat belt".

Dr Roffe added that when the implications of wearing seat belts were understood there should be few requests for exemptions.

Studies had shown, he said that drivers wearing seat belts were 51 per cent less likely to be injured in a crash, 45 per cent less likely to have a serious injury and 75 per cent less likely to die.

He did not think that many people would plead claustrophobia as a reason for exemption. If they did not suffer claustrophobia through being in a car, it was unlikely that they would give up driving.

Under the new law, no starting date for which has yet been set, drivers and front seat passengers including children will have to wear belts. The driver will be responsible for ensuring that children under 14 are belted if in a front seat.

### Hillhead poll date is set

**NEWS IN  
SUMMARY**

**Advance in  
treatment  
of hay fever**

An antihistamine has been developed which the manufacturers say treats hay fever and other allergic conditions without otherwise affecting the patient's mental state (Our Medical Correspondent writes).

Hay fever sufferers have always had an unenviable choice: either to take an antihistamine and be free of their symptoms but to be irritable, lethargic and teetotal, or to suffer their symptoms, which in the summer means to be nearly sick. Merrell, the pharmaceutical company, said yesterday that clinical trials have shown that the preparation called Triulid, unlike the earlier antihistamine, has no appreciable action on the brain. That represents an advance in that patients who have had to take large doses of antihistamine will, in future be able to work with machinery, drive cars, and take alcohol. The customary warning that patients should avoid these activities has been omitted with the approval of the Committee on Safety of Medicines.

Triulid has been available on prescription for a month.

**Alliance down  
in Mori poll**

The Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance is slipping in popularity against both Conservative and Labour, according to an opinion poll published today. The poll, conducted by Market Opinion Research International for the *Daily Star*, gives the alliance a combined vote of 34 per cent, against 30 per cent for the Conservatives and 33 per cent for Labour. Last month the alliance had 40 per cent support.

Another Mori poll, in *The Scotsman* today, shows alliance support in Scotland has fallen by 5 percentage points in three months to 29 per cent, compared with 39 per cent for Labour, 18 per cent for Conservative and the Scottish National Party 14 per cent.

**Winter cereal  
sowing higher**

The area of winter wheat sown in Britain on December 1 was 1,596,000 hectares, an increase of 13 per cent over 1980, according to the biannual figures released yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The area of barley sown was 874,000 hectares, compared with 791,000 hectares on the same date a year earlier, an increase of nearly 11 per cent.

The figure, said Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, described as striking, come after his disclosure in the Commons on Monday that EEC intervention stocks of cereals were still high.

EEC cereal prices are now well above world market levels, and there has been criticism that the European Commission's current proposals for a further increase of about 6 per cent contradict its stated intention to reduce the gap.

**Tebbit Bill  
dilemma**

Conservative MPs on the Commons standing committee examining the Employment Bill face a dilemma over amendments tabled yesterday by the Social Democratic Party.

Mr Tom Bradley, the SDP's industrial relations spokesman, put down new clauses which would require trade union officers to be elected by secret ballot and would allow union members paying contributions to a political fund to choose the party they supported.

The first objective is supported by the CTU, which also backs changes to the levy system. Some Conservatives had urged Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, to include such changes in the Bill.

**Ford workers  
go back**

The strike at the Ford car plant in Halewood, Liverpool, ended yesterday after workers voted to return. About 500 body assembly workers accepted a recommendation from the 37 men in the paint shop, ending the unofficial dispute about the dismissal of one of their paint shop colleagues last Thursday.

Workers were told at a meeting that Mr Peter Kain, aged 20, had "crumbled" to his own downfall" by his bad work record. He was dismissed for being absent from his place of work after repeated warnings and five suspensions. The company estimate that the dispute cost them more than £5m in showroom sales of the Ford Escort car.

**BL in new tea  
dispute**

Workers at BL's Longbridge plant are angry because the company has withdrawn three ladies' trolley service. Mr Denis Duffy, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' divisional organizer, said: "This is another case of BL chipping away at the men's break times to save a pittance."

BL says the move is part of a cost-cutting exercise, which includes economies in the management dining rooms. The company says no worker would have to walk more than 150 yards to the canteen.

Last year 4,000 Longbridge workers went on strike over BL's plan to reduce teabreaks

# Shore's £9,000m strategy to boost economy

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Peter Shore, the shadow Chancellor, yesterday demanded a £9,000m economic boost, including a 5 per cent increase in public spending, income tax benefits for the lower paid and action to reduce interest and exchange rates.

The objective is to secure "substantial and sustained reductions in unemployment and a continuing expansion of output".

In three years of economic decline, many had experienced for the first time the humiliation of unemployment and many more had lived in fear of it.

They were repeatedly lectured on the lines that there was no alternative to the policies which were accelerating the decline. That was not true.

Mr Shore told a Commons press conference that he believed the Government had settled for a new norm of about three million unemployed.

He feared that next week's Budget would be profoundly irrelevant to the country's needs, and while it might at the margin affect production and inflation, it would in no way tackle the enormous loss of output and employment which the country had suffered.

He said a deliberate change of direction was needed and quoted in support the CBI view that on unchanged policies the economy would remain very weak.

The document says the Gov-

Business Editor, page 15

## Hijacking: men in court today

By Michael Horsnell

A group of Tanzanians will appear before a special court in Chelmsford, Essex, today in connexion with the hijacking of the Boeing 737 that landed at Stansted airport on Saturday. The police would not specify their number or the charges they faced, leading to speculation that relatives of the alleged gunman might also face charges.

The return of the freed hostages was again delayed yesterday night, this time at the request of the Tanzanian Government, which is planning an official reception for them in Dar es Salaam. They were expected to depart early today.

After undergoing more than 48 hours of police questioning, the hostages spoke for the first time in public yesterday of their ordeal.

One, who would not be named, said that one of the hijackers was drunk all the time. He slashed a steward's arm with a knife, and another suffered accidentally to have shot the copilot, who was gunned earlier taken from a passenger by a security guard and handed to the captain for safe keeping.

His declaration came after he had reiterated the union's support for Mr Ben Ford, MP for Bradford, North and one of the AUEW's sponsored MPs, who was not reselected after a challenge by Mr Patrick Wall, a Militant supporter.

Mr Duffy said yesterday that the MPs at Monday night's meeting had approved his call for support for Mr Ford, but added that they were "embarrassed" that Mr Caborn was standing against a member of Parliament (Mr Mulley) who was sponsored by the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs.

"One of the hijackers found it and appeared to be fiddling with it when it went off," he said.

The passengers were stunned and silent when the aircraft was taken over. "The only people who became upset were two brothers of the hijackers, one of them with a 10-year-old boy."

The older one of these two, who was about 25, got his more than anyone else. They knocked him to the floor and said: "Why are you crying like a baby?"

## CALL FOR LOCAL POLICING

From Our Correspondent  
Liverpool

Sir Trevor Jones, Liberal leader of Liverpool City Council, yesterday called for the abolition of the Labour-controlled Merseyside police authority.

Sir Trevor said that districts should play a leading role in police matters on Merseyside. "We should bring local policing, and the district councils can do this," he said.

Sir Trevor was speaking at the publication of a council survey on the problems in Toxteth.

The people of Toxteth have told us in the survey that more police are needed on the beat," Sir Trevor claimed.

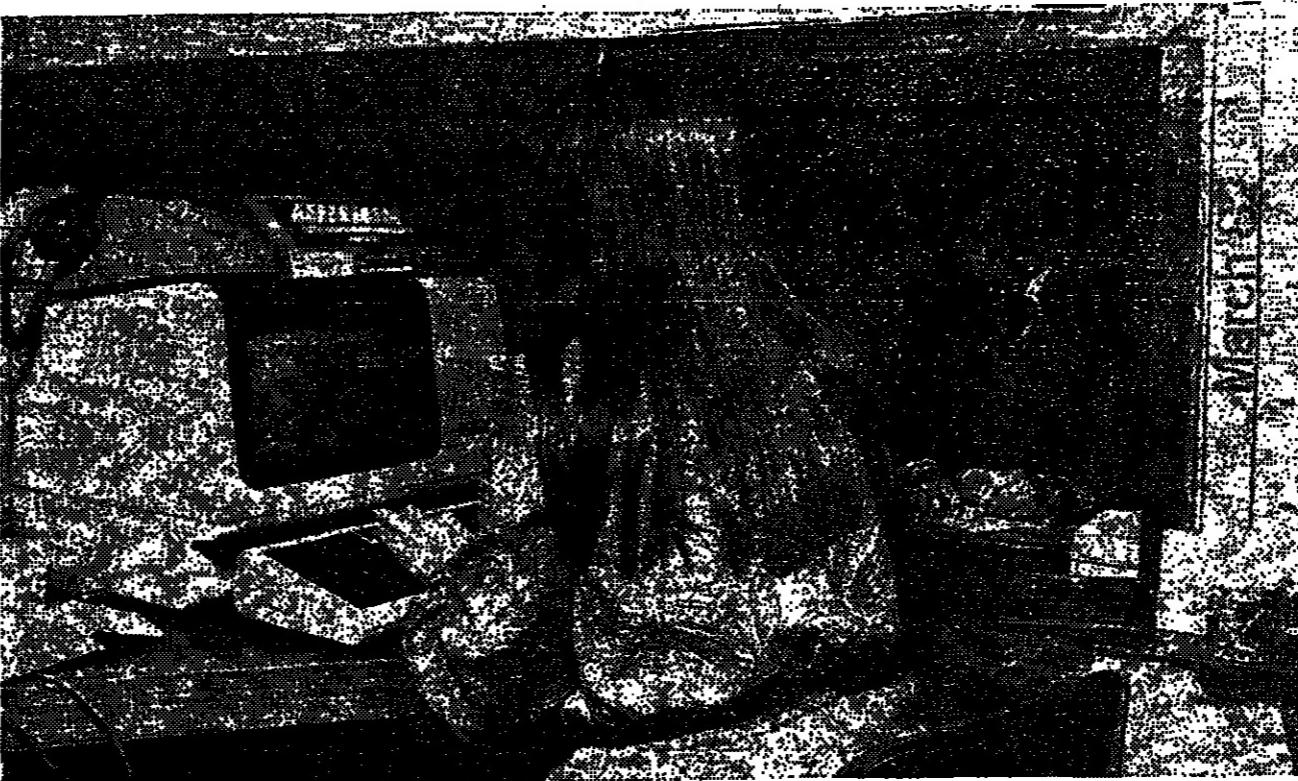
The survey, which cost £5,000 to launch, asked householders in Toxteth to fill in a form asking a small number of simple questions about the area's troubles. Just over half of the questionnaires were returned.

Of those residents who returned questionnaires 22.4 per cent made the prevention of crime their first priority, with 36.8 per cent placing this among their top three priorities.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers (NAS/UWT), the second largest teachers' union, is more worried about the effects of violence in the classroom and has urged its negotiating secretaries in the 104 local education authorities in England and Wales to seek a declaration of intent from employers that they will prosecute anyone who attacks a teacher.

In second place was the most important exercise, which includes economies in the management dining rooms. The company says no worker would have to walk more than 150 yards to the canteen.

Last year 4,000 Longbridge workers went on strike over BL's plan to reduce teabreaks



Bookings for the world at the touch of a button in the Barbican Arts Centre's computerized reservation console.

## The Barbican's curtain rises from the ashes

"If ever a new town were needed it is here, and what a glorious opportunity for architects." Thus Mr Bryan Anstey, a London surveyor, in a letter to *The Times* on July 4, 1953, with the first suggestion that the bombed sites of Cripplegate be rebuilt as one dramatic entity. Tonight the Queen opens the City of London's £153m Barbican Arts Centre, the final stage of a new inner city (Alan Hamilton writes).

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Business Editor, page 15

I am convinced that there would be advantages in creating in the City a genuine residential neighbourhood incorporating schools, shops, open spaces and other amenities, even if those mean forgoing a more remunerative return on the land.

"Apart from providing dwellings for office workers, this would help to bring back some life to the City outside business hours."

Anstey's scheme for a horizontal layer cake of shops, offices and flats was not widely appreciated. "It could only aggravate the existing monstrosity of London. High Barbican would spell New Barbarism," a correspondent from a low-rise address in Weymouth Garden City snorted.

The City, a square mile devoted almost exclusively to making money, did not like it either, but the corporation was at least stirred to consider alternatives, only to have their own blatantly commercial plans sat upon by Mr Duncan Sandy, then Minister of Housing.

"I cannot believe that it is good for the City to be choked by day and deserted by night. A better balance between commercial and residential use would, I am sure, benefit everybody in the long run," Mr Sandy wrote to the Lord Mayor.

## MAN HAD THREE WAGE PACKETS

A detective told a judge yesterday that the "fiddling" of wage packets in Fleet Street was "a common practice".

Mr Terence Duffy, the union's president, made clear at a private meeting with the 17 sponsored MPs on Monday night that he inquiries showed that *The Sunday Times* was "probably the worst of the bunch".

Reginald Westrip, aged 44, of Salcombe Crescent, New Addington, Surrey, a Sogat member, admitted falsifying wage dockets between January and September 1980, while working casual shifts. Other similar charges against him were ordered to remain in the file.

His declaration came after he had reiterated the union's support for Mr Ben Ford, MP for Bradford, North and one of the AUEW's sponsored MPs, who was not reselected after a challenge by Mr Patrick Wall, a Militant supporter.

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## Violence in schools: 2 Teachers face stress and broken noses

By Richard Garner of "The Times" Educational Supplement

Both teachers' unions say that the number of cases of assault which have come to their notice have remained fairly constant over the past decade, but the NAS/UWT claims a rise in the primary school is increasing, with children aged between 10 and 11 involved. They cite the recent disturbances in St Saviour's school, Toxteth, Liverpool, as evidence.

Mr Nigel de Gruchy, NAS/UWT assistant secretary, said his union had sanctioned industrial action in about a hundred cases over the past year to get disruptive pupils excluded from schools.

Teachers taking part in the survey have been promised anonymity. The union says it will follow up statistical research with detailed interviews with individual teachers and an attempt to find out how much education spending cuts have added to classroom stress with teachers striving to control bigger classes.

We are dealing with one or two cases a day at our head office where teachers have been assaulted," he added. "Injuries vary, but broken noses and black eyes are common."

A member of the NAS/UWT, Donald Harris, who is one of 6,360 teachers who have opted for early retirement from the profession.

The first step will be to investigate the link between stress and absence from the classroom and illnesses. Some teachers under stress are more likely to suffer from colds or common illnesses and stay away.

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Before he left teaching at the age of 55, with 24 years' service, the school was becoming a more unpleasant place.

"There were more and more political pressures being applied with the Inner London Education Authority's decision

## MILK 'MAY HARM CHILDREN'

From Our Correspondent  
Gloucester

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For instance, four boys threatened to rape a woman teacher, so she refused to teach. While she was up in arms about it and was not until we said we would seek instructions from our union not to teach them that we were

If this formula had been

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withdrawn corporal punishment without any substitute for it. There was no way in which undisciplined children could be brought to book.

## Mrs Williams ducks out

A visit by Mrs Shirley Williams to the country's only SDP-controlled local authority, planned for today, has been cancelled because of fears of a mass picket by striking council employees.

More than 1,000 members of the National and Local Government Officers Association were planning to disrupt the opening of a factory and warehouse development in Slough, north London, by Mrs Williams, one of the party's founding members and its only MP elected as an SDP member.

SDP group, all but one of whom were originally elected as Labour members, has rejected the return-to-work agreement formulated in conjunction with Acas.

Nalgo members voted to stay on strike yesterday until the council agreed to keep open a children's home closed when its staff joined the dispute. The strike started in the council's housing department over another issue, which has now been settled in Nalgo's favour.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 22, Belgium Bd 2,000, Belgium B 17,000, France Dr 2,500, Germany Dr 3,500, Greece Dr 900, Italy L 4,000, Japan Yen 100,000, Luxembourg L 1,400, Norway Kr 100,000, Portugal Esc 17,000, Spain Peseta 100,000, Switzerland Fr 1,000, Sweden Kr 100,000, UK £1,00

# Know your enemy, former Marxist tells managers

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A former Trotskyist leader with first-hand experience of mounting strikes has advised industrial managers to "know your enemy" in the war against Marxist trade union activists.

He gives example of methods used by Marxists to infiltrate shop floors, influence union meetings and rig strike votes.

Mr Roger Rosewell, one-time industrial organizer for the Socialist Workers Party but now a leading Social Democrat, warns companies:

"The next two years will be extremely dangerous."

"Those who are eager for a fight with the Government are waiting for it to make mistakes and humiliate it in defeat," he says in a pamphlet published yesterday by Aims of Industry, the free enterprise organization.

Mr Rosewell, aged 38, relates how he joined the SWP as a full-time official at £30 a week in 1971, and for four years posed as a journalist on Socialist Worker while working mainly as a political agitator. Like others, he was given a press card by the Trotskyist-dominated magazine and book branch of the National Union of Journalists in London.

He now earns £10,000 a year lecturing and advising companies on industrial relations and extreme left-wing subversive tactics.

In his pamphlet, Mr Rosewell, a member of the SDP labour law reform working party, recounts his experiences in the early 1970s organizing SWP cells in occupations such as motor manufacturing and teaching. "The first step to combating Marxist influence is a recognition of the problem and a determination to do something about it. The recent history of the Labour Party is littered with those who pool-pooled the Marxist threat only subsequently to fall victim to it."

If chunks of British industry are not to go the same way, managers will have to wake up to the dangers that exist. As a beginning they have to know the names of the extremists and the organizations they belong to. Obviously this will

try and sell their papers in areas where workers live, organize phoney petitions to find the names and addresses of left-wing inclined workers.

"This is not a call for a blacklist. It is simply a call for managers to show the same kind of professionalism and attention to detail which characterizes the Marxists. 'Know your enemy' is their slogan. Managers have to make it theirs as well."

He describes the Labour Party conference decision to set up factory branches as a sinister development. "These will be an ideal sheep's clothing for the Marxist infiltrators. Now there are even suggestions that the Communist Party will apply for affiliation to the Labour Party. All of the extremists are jumping on the same bandwagon."

Managers ought to maintain proper records on disrupters, which could be used for publicity and to persuade moderate trade union officials to disown troublemakers. They should examine whether time off for union duties is legitimate or just an excuse for Marxist activities.

"They have to question whether Marxists are manufacturing shop steward constituencies in order to slip into positions of power. They have to decide if they should refuse to accept the credentials of proven disrupters."

Disclosing how Trotskyists get into factories, he says: "Sometimes ex-students are told to apply for jobs in selected companies — car factories have always been a prime target for this kind of infiltration."

"On other occasions foremen are used to give jobs to party members. I remember fixing this up in a number of ways. Existing members might ask foremen to employ their friends... or else. Contacts with unionized supervisors can be exploited. Some managers are themselves former members or sympathizers from university or shop-floor days."

"Marxists prowl around in popular protest movements like the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament looking for potential recruits. They

Dealing with the Marxist Threat to Industry (Aims of Industry).

## Government attacked on homes claim

By Hugh Clayton  
Environment Correspondent

Mr Owen Luder, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, yesterday rejected Government claims that local councils had enough money in reserve to finance building programmes in the coming year. He dismissed as a red herring the statement, Monday, by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, that councils had "underspent" by about £700m in the past 12 months.

Mr Luder made three criticisms of government housing policy in an interview with the *Times*. He said first that the figure of £700m quoted by Mr Heseltine might well be too high. It comprised £400m of housing capital receipts to local authorities and £300m of receipts from other sources.

The rate at which the authorities were paid such receipts in the first half of the present financial year suggested that the final total might well be closer to £650m. "As far as we can see, all of the £700m is in, by any means", Mr Luder said.

He also criticized the Government for failing to publish long-term forecasts of capital allocations. "Until the Government comes out with a firm commitment to a properly financed public house building programme, local authorities will be inclined to continue treating these capital receipts as a buffer against the possibility of further cuts", he said.

By failing to stimulate the building of council and private houses the Government was contributing to a shortage that was bound to worsen.

His final criticism of Mr Heseltine was that the use of national figures obscured the fact that the councils with money to spare were often not those with the greatest housing need. "If all this talk about underspending is giving anyone the impression that local authorities are not spending because they have no need for new housing, this would be completely contrary to all the facts", he said.

## MPs pass new court power over juveniles

By Frances Gibb

Magistrates will have a new power to order young offenders to be removed from their homes under one of the main proposals of the Criminal Justice Bill agreed by MPs in its committee stage yesterday.

The proposal, estimated to cost £6m, was one of the Government's chief pledges on law and order in its election manifesto and constituted a main plank of its White Paper on young offenders published in October 1980.

Opposing the clause, which was carried by nine votes to seven, Mr Alexander Lyon, Labour MP for York and the former Minister of State at the Office, described it as a sop to the Magistrates' Association.

The new power, which its opponents have argued will increase the number of young offenders in care by between 500 and 1,000 a year, is available only to juvenile courts dealing with offenders who are already the subject of a care order made for a previous offence.

It amends the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, to enable courts to make a care order for up to six months on a juvenile who has offended again, without being overruled by the local authority's power to allow the offender to be under the control of a parent, guardian or friend.

Replies for the Government, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, said it was wrong to

argue that the Home Secretary's policy.

## Painting the town red

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

The Greater London Council is to spend £200,000 on painting London's roads red to speed up the buses. If today's council meeting agrees about seven and a half miles of the capital's 26 miles of bus lanes will be painted to deter cars from using them.

Experiments have shown that a coloured surface can significantly reduce the number of traffic violations and the programme will be launched in the inner sub-

## TV levy sought for film makers

By Kenneth Gossling

The British Film Producers' Association has requested a meeting with Mr Ian Sproat, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade, to discuss ways of raising money for film production, including a levy on films shown on television.

Mr Sproat took over responsibility for films on the resignation of Mrs Sally Oppenheim as Minister for Consumer Affairs. The number of British feature length films registered last year fell to 32 from 41 in 1980.

The film makers do, however, detect some encouraging signs. Such successful productions as *Chariots of Fire* and *Gregory's Girl* have put new heart into the industry, and overseas producers, notably the Americans, have made considerable use of British facilities and skills.

This year's production figure is expected to rise to nearly fifty feature films (those lasting more than 72 minutes), according to Mr Andrew Patrick, secretary of the producers' association.

"We rather expected a fall in 1981, with the recession, and we had made representations to Mrs Oppenheim and had meetings with her last August and September. Now we have told Mr Sproat we want to continue these fruitful discussions."

The group particularly wanted the Eady levy extended to encompass payment for films shown on television. "It is 400 per cent cheaper to show a two-hour film than to make a programme of the same length," Mr Patrick said.

Department of Trade figures released yesterday show the total number of films registered last year as 362, compared with 371 in 1980. The number of British short films made, those running for about half an hour or less, rose from 66 to 73.

The number of European Community films dropped from 38 to 27; American productions rose to 135 from 122 and films from other countries remained about the same at 58.

For the first time in 60 years, it is believed, British audiences outside London will be able to see a performance of Wagner's *Parsifal* when Welsh National Opera presents a production in the 1982-83 season Christopher Warman writes.

*Parsifal* is one of seven new productions to enter the company's programme. It has been made possible by sponsorship from Amoco, after being postponed this year because of financial difficulties.

The last time anyone can remember *Parsifal* being performed in Britain outside London was in 1922.

Welsh National Opera, which faced a possible deficit of £200,000 by the end of the financial year, said yesterday that it now expected to break even.

The other new productions will be Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera*, Giordano's *Annie Chenier*, Janacek's *From the House of the Dead*, Bizet's *Carmen*, Handel's *Tamburine* and Mozart's *Don Giovanni*.

Twenty junior doctors at King's College Hospital have written complaining to Dr Roger Williams, consultant at the hospital and chairman of the district management team. One of the juniors had also made a formal complaint to Mr Peter Rankin, the district personnel administrator.

Mr John Collinson, district administrator, said yesterday: "In the autumn it was clear that the medical



## Dramatic turn from the Post Office

The British theatre provides the theme for four stamps to be issued on April 28, which mark Britain's participation in the pantomime in 1723. The Royal Shakespeare Company's move to the Barbican Arts Centre is marked by the 26p stamp, featuring Hamlet and Yorick's skull and, on the 15p stamp to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the first Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, Harlequin on the 19p.

## Anger at doctor's non-stop week

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

The King's health district, in south London, may be "blacked" by the British Medical Association because junior doctors are having to work for a week non-stop snatching what sleep they can between night calls.

The heavy rota result from a ban on the use of locum doctors to cover for sickness and holidays. Juniors are therefore having to stay in for their colleagues.

Dr Michael Rees, the BMA junior doctors' leader, is to raise the matter at the association's council meeting today and will suggest that any advertisements in the British Medical Journal from the authority, which covers five hospitals including King's College, should be put in a black box, which warns people not to apply.

The ruling rota for the first week of sickness and holiday cover, comes two weeks after a national conference of health service administrators, called by Sir Henry Yellowlees, chief medical officer at the Department of Health and Social Security, which decided junior doctors' hours should be reduced.

Dr Rees said yesterday:

"Doctors are being required to work continuously for a period of a week, which the whole profession has agreed is unacceptable. If money has to be saved, this is not the area in which authorities should try to do it, because they will be putting patients at risk."

The heaviest rota the other areas involve doctors being on duty every other night.

Twenty junior doctors at King's College Hospital have written complaining to Dr Roger Williams, consultant at the hospital and chairman of the district management team. One of the juniors had also made a formal complaint to Mr Peter Rankin, the district personnel administrator.

Mr John Collinson, district administrator, said yesterday: "In the autumn it was clear that the medical

staffing budget had been overspent, so we have been reviewing locum cover.

"The consultants' medical committee decided just after Christmas to refuse to employ locums for juniors for the first week of sickness or for holidays and we expect the juniors to cover for their colleagues."

He said he could not comment further because the formal complaint was going through the grievance procedure.

## RATES DEFEAT

Nine Tories on Wiltshire County Council, voted with Labour and Liberals yesterday to defeat the ruling Tory group's budget motion. After party group meetings, Mr Nigel Anderson, the Conservative chairman, moved a formal complaint to Mr Peter Rankin, the district personnel administrator.

Mr John Collinson, district administrator, said yesterday: "In the autumn it was clear that the medical

## Bugged phone trapped cheating doctor

A doctor whose affair with a woman patient came to light when the suspicious man telephoned was ordered to be struck off the Medical Register in London yesterday.

The disciplinary committee of the General Medical Council found Dr Bryan Carroll, aged 57, of Selston Road, South Croydon, Surrey, guilty of serious professional misconduct.

He has 14 days in which to appeal against the order.

Dr Carroll admitted adultery with Mrs Violet Feldmar, a mother of five,

and told the committee that he did not want a "cosmetic exercise" in sentencing.

Mr Carroll admitted professional misconduct.

The committee was told that transcripts of the doctor's conversations with Mrs Feldmar covered 100 pages.

Mr Carroll, of High Beech, South Croydon, was "devastated" when he discovered he was being cheated by "the one man whom he trusted and to whom he had confided the most intimate details of his married life".

Mr Timothy Preston, for the GMC, said that the conversations included one about an arrangement for a photograph to take

pictures of Mrs Feldmar performing sexual acts in exchange for sexual services.

It was clear they were meeting frequently for the purposes of adultery", he said, and Dr Carroll admitted taking part in fantasies with Mrs Feldmar. The committee heard the couple's affair began when Mrs Feldmar refused to have sexual intercourse with her husband and the next year he consulted the doctor for help they were received.

Five years later Mr Feldmar consulted Dr Carroll again when his wife began asking him to perform sexual acts with her.

The doctor advised Mr Feldmar not to indulge his wife in ways she was asking him to and once again he said he would try to help, Mr Preston said. By 1977 Mrs Feldmar was refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband and the next year the telephone calls began.

"The calls showed that Dr Carroll was carrying out acts of sodomy upon this woman. It was clear he derived some sort of perverse pleasure out of hearing the woman describe over the telephone the act of her physically abusing herself", he said.

Mr Feldmar successfully filed for divorce in 1980, naming Dr Carroll as respondent. A High Court judge ruled that they were allowed to compete for the oysters on the beds at Calshot, near Southampton. They will be banned from dredging at Calshot unless a government order is revoked.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Sutcliffe's wife given separation

Mrs Sonia Sutcliffe, the wife of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, was granted a judicial separation in the London Divorce Court yesterday because of her husband's unreasonable behaviour.

Mrs Sutcliffe's uncontested judicial separation proceedings are understood to have been brought to protect her rights to a share in the couple's house in Garden Lane, Henton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, which has an estimated value of £37,000 and is up for sale.

Further legal proceedings are aimed at obtaining financial support from her husband, who is serving a life sentence, are pending.

Sutcliffe also faces other claims which could drain his assets. He must pay compensation to Mrs Irene McDonald, mother of Jayne McDonald, aged 16, who was his youngest victim. The amount due has not yet been fixed.

Sutcliffe, who is serving a life sentence for the murder of 13 women, is planning an appeal against his conviction, which is expected to be heard in May.

### Fans fined for kicking player

Two football supporters, Philip Coop, aged 21, and Michael Birchall, aged 24, both of Chorley, Lancashire, were fined £100 and £75 respectively by local magistrates yesterday for assaulting an invasion of the pitch after Bishop Auckland had beaten Chorley 4-0 in an FA Trophy match.

Counsel for the men, who admitted they had been swept along by crowd hysteria, caused by aggressive play on the field.

### Pope to attend Polish rally

The Pope is to meet more than 20,000 of his fellow countrymen at a rally at Crystal Palace, in south London, on Sunday, May 30, organized by the Polish Catholic Mission (Our Religious Affairs Correspondent writes).

There are an estimated 100,000 Poles in Britain, most of them exiles since World War II. The rally will be held in the National Sports Centre, and tickets will be distributed through a network of Polish priests in the Polish Catholic Mission.

### Electricity for three islands

Three Scottish islands, Colonsay, North Ronaldsay and Out Skerries, will be connected to mains electricity at a cost of £3,500,000, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board said yesterday. The scheme will be eligible for a 30 per cent EEC grant.

### Doctor fined £100

A doctor and a milkman were both fined £100 at Wood Green Crown Court, north London, yesterday for committing an

**NEWS IN  
SUMMARY**

**Zaire shuts  
border  
after clash**

Lusaka.—Thousands of Zambians were reportedly fled their villages along the border with Zaire as tension rose after a weekend exchange of fire between Zambian and Zairean soldiers near Mulifura, Zaire.

Reports reaching here said that the villagers had taken refuge at Ndola, principal town of the northern copperbelt province. Informants said Zambia lodged an official protest with Zaire after Zairean soldiers allegedly commandeered a bus and a lorry loaded with corn meal inside Zambia at the weekend and took them into Zaire, provoking the shooting.

Zambia demanded the immediate release of the people and vehicles, diplomatic sources said, but a Zambian Government spokesman said that a second bus had now been seized with its passengers and crew, and that Zaire had closed the border at Sakania.

**Nigerians queue  
for water**

Lagos.—Nigerians were queuing for water and petrol yesterday on the fifth day of a national electricity and gas workers' strike, and Lagos radio announced the suspension of all Nigerian Airways flights because of industrial action by air traffic controllers.

Many petrol stations in Nigeria, one of the world's big oil producers, had to close because they did not have standby generators for the fuel pumps. Hospitals told people to bring their own water because their pumps were out of action.

**Pilot's trick  
foils hijack**

A passenger subdued a Cuban refugee who tried to hijack a Chicago-Miami flight to Havana.

United Airlines identified the would-be hijacker as Mr Guillermo Alvaro Mejor Diaz, aged 23, and said he had threatened to blow up the Boeing 727, carrying 92 passengers, with a bottle of inflammable liquid. The threatened pilot said that he was flying to Havana but landed instead at Miami where Mr Diaz was handed to the FBI.

**Turkey bans  
magazine**

Ankara.—The weekly *Argus*, edited until last June by Mr Bülent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister, was banned indefinitely by the martial law authorities.

The current editor, Mr Nahit Duru, was released from prison last week after serving 2½ months for allegedly violating a decree banning political statements and criticism of the martial law authorities.

**Polisario under  
challenge**

Madrid.—A pro-Moroccan Saharan Organization sent an appeal to the organization of African Union, urging it to disavow the Algerian-backed Polisario as a representative of the Western Sahara people (Harry Debellius).

The Saharan Popular Revolutionary Front (PRFS), which broke away from the Polisario in 1975, declared itself "the legal and legitimate representative of the people of the Western Sahara" in an open letter to President Arap Moi of Kenya. The chairman of the OAU.

**X-ray check  
on prisoners**

Ankara.—Four Palestinians convicted of attacking the Egyptian Embassy here in 1973 have been X-rayed to establish their ages, apparently because they could not be executed if they were under 18.

A civil court considering their appeal against the death sentence heard a medical report which said X-rays showed they were all over 20. The Palestinians have been sentenced to death twice, first by a military court and then by a civil court.



"How I love you, General Jaruzelski!"

## Full Brezhnev backing for Jaruzelski line

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, March 2

General Wojciech Jaruzelski today ended his two-day state visit here with ringing endorsement for his military government.

Governement from President Brezhnev and clear Soviet support for the indefinite continuation of martial law.

Describing separate meetings today with the Soviet party leader and with Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, Tass spoke of the "warm, comradely atmosphere". The agency added that General Jaruzelski and Mr Brezhnev had found an "identity of views" on the questions discussed — a phrase normally indicating that things have gone particularly well.

Both leaders spoke about the need to uphold the interests of the socialist community, clearly implying that General Jaruzelski accepted the right of the Soviet Union to insist on a full return to communist orthodoxy in Poland under the so-called Brezhnev doctrine.

They also said they would struggle against "imperialist threats, pressure and blackmail", referring to the talks they had had on coordinating their responses to Western sanction.

Brief Tass communiques today spoke of the need to strengthen party links between Poland and the

Soviet Union, as well as the development of political, economic and technical cooperation. Significantly, however, there has been no suggestion that the Russians are to offer Poland any further economic aid to help it overcome its crisis.

Last night, General Jaruzelski went out of his way to reassure his hosts of Poland's loyalty, telling President Brezhnev at a state banquet that Poland would never abandon the socialist road.

Mr Brezhnev had earlier given unambiguous support to martial law, which he had saved Poland from catastrophe. He also approved the purge of liberals and reformists from the Polish Communist Party in what he called the clearing of everything "extraneous and alien to socialism".

In his first visit abroad since imposing martial law 11 weeks ago, General Jaruzelski spent some time reassuring the Russians that the Communist Party, of which he is First-Secretary, will be streamlined and rebuilt. He said the recent plenum, which affirmed hard-line orthodoxy, had pointed the way to the consolidation of Marxist-Leninism, while reaffirming the defence and strengthening of socialism.

He also insisted that the

party, which has been eclipsed by the military Government, was still playing a guiding role in Poland.

The general has given no public hint what he intends to do about Solidarnosc, the formerly free trade union, which the Russians want to see disbanded altogether, nor when he will release detainees, a move strongly opposed by Moscow. But he insisted yesterday that his Government was still searching for "national concord".

While assuring the Russians that he understood their secret interests in seeing a "strong, independent, socialist Poland", he emphasized that Polish tradition could not be forgotten.

□ Washington: Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said today that President Reagan had fashioned a strategy intended to lead the Western allies towards unified action over the Polish crisis (Mohsin Ali writes).

This process, he said, was well underway.

After reviewing the economic and other sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union and Poland, Mr Haig told the House of Representatives' foreign affairs committee:

"We should not underestimate the impact of Western unity on both Poland and the Soviet Union."

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## Senator threatens troop pull-out

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 2

The withdrawal of American troops from Europe is being considered by Congress because of growing dissatisfaction over Europe's refusal to spend more on defence and because of the Soviet gas pipeline project.

Mr Ted Stevens, the Republican whip in the Senate and chairman of the appropriations defence subcommittee, today said that he was seriously considering introducing a Bill for a withdrawal of some of the 350,000 troops based in Western Europe.

He told a congressional hearing that such a move might be necessary because of growing West European cooperation with the Soviet Union, a reference to the Yamal gas pipeline which is expected to earn the Soviet Union billions of dollars in hard currency.

He was not proposing a total withdrawal of forces or

a withdrawal from Nato, but last year there has been a growing mood of dissatisfaction on Capitol Hill with America's European partners, particularly West Germany.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, told the hearing that he had repeatedly warned European leaders that their failure to spend more on defence and their pursuit of the gas pipeline threatened to bring United States isolationism to the surface again. But a troop withdrawal would be a serious mistake because it was in the American interest to maintain close ties with Europe.

A suggestion for a partial troop withdrawal coming from a senior Republican as Mr Stevens reflects the extent of the tension which has built up between the United States and its European allies in recent months. Ever since the wave of anti-nuclearism in Europe

it seems unlikely that such a Bill would get much support now than Mr Mansfield's.

However, feelings are running high as was noted by General Bernard Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, who told a senate subcommittee yesterday that there was "strong sentiment" for a troop reduction.

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He told a congressional hearing that such a move might be necessary because of growing West European cooperation with the Soviet Union, a reference to the Yamal gas pipeline which is expected to earn the Soviet Union billions of dollars in hard currency.

He was not proposing a total withdrawal of forces or

a withdrawal from Nato, but last year there has been a growing mood of dissatisfaction on Capitol Hill with America's European partners, particularly West Germany.

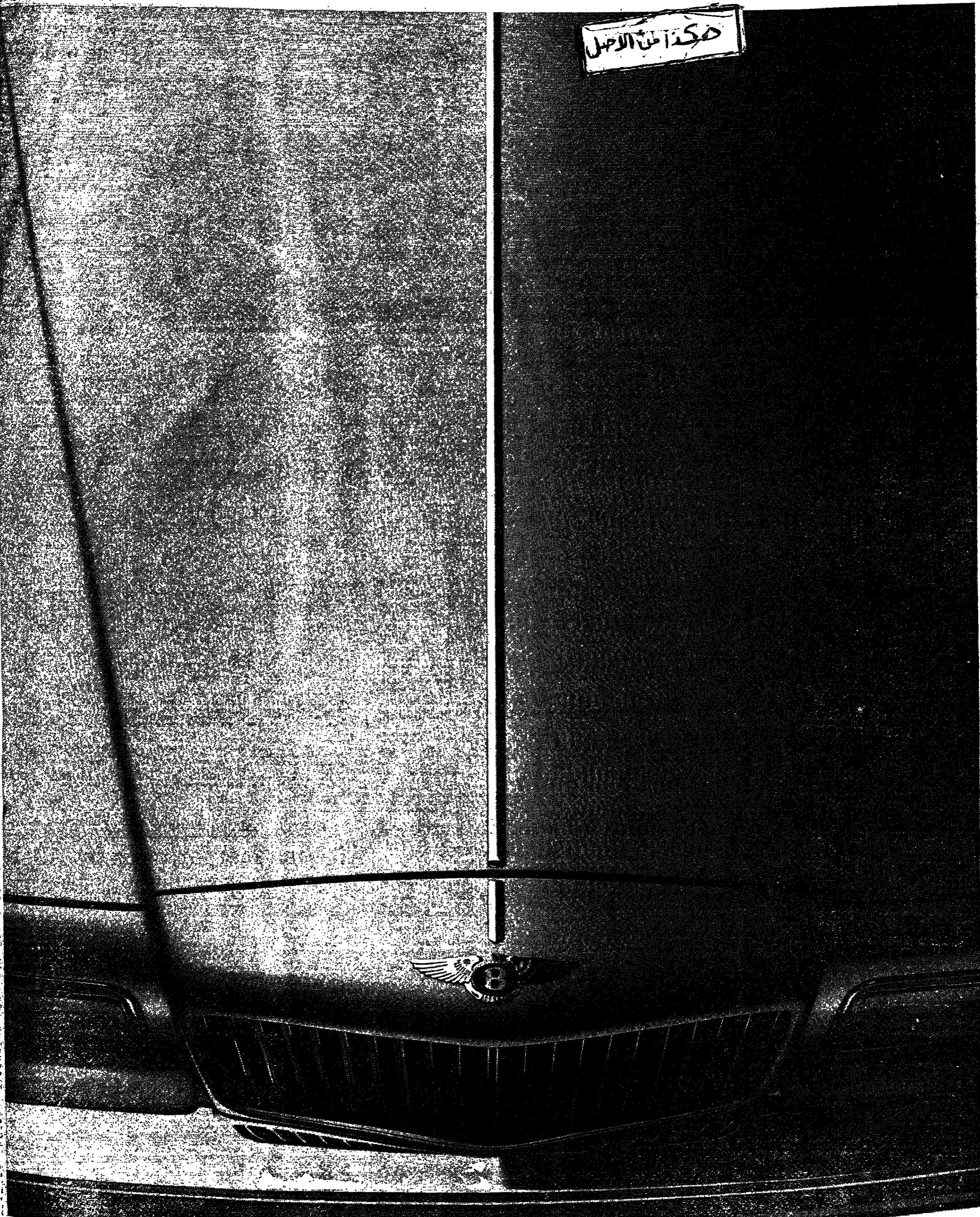
Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, told the hearing that he had repeatedly warned European leaders that their failure to spend more on defence and their pursuit of the gas pipeline threatened to bring United States isolationism to the surface again. But a troop withdrawal would be a serious mistake because it was in the American interest to maintain close ties with Europe.

A suggestion for a partial troop withdrawal coming from a senior Republican as Mr Stevens reflects the extent of the tension which has built up between the United States and its European allies in recent months. Ever since the wave of anti-nuclearism in Europe

it seems unlikely that such a Bill would get much support now than Mr Mansfield's.

However, feelings are running high as was noted by General Bernard Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, who told a senate subcommittee yesterday that there was "strong sentiment" for a troop reduction.

It seems unlikely that



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Today a new Bentley will be announced at the Salon de l'Automobile, Geneva.

The Bentley Mulsanne Turbo.

It is the first Bentley for 30 years to differ substantially from its companion marque, the Rolls-Royce.

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And it achieves these figures through the remarkable power of its turbo-charged V8 engine.

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In fact the Rolls-Royce engineers who designed it are just a little disappointed that such a car does not carry the Rolls-Royce name.

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**NEWS IN SUMMARY****Kim's jail sentence reduced**

Seoul.—Mr Kim Dae-jung, the leading South Korean dissident, was among 2,665 political prisoners granted varying degrees of amnesty by President Chun Doo Hwan to mark the anniversary of the country's Fifth Republic (Jacqueline Redditt writes).

Mr Kim, aged 56, a former presidential candidate who was sentenced to death for sedition in 1980 but reprieved in January, 1981, had his life sentence cut to 20 years.

He was found guilty by a military court of fomenting student riots and a civilian uprising in the provincial capital of Kwangju in an attempt to topple the Government by force. He has always maintained his innocence. Thirteen people imprisoned with Mr Kim also had their sentences reduced.

**Duke to see animal rescue**

Colombo.—The Duke of Edinburgh piloted an Andover of the Queen's Flight for his arrival in Sri Lanka for a three-day visit as president of the World Wildlife Fund.

He was met at the airport by President Jayewardene and was taken to Wilpattu, the country's biggest natural reserve, to which elephants displaced from their natural habitat by the Mahaweli river diversion scheme are to be driven. The Duke will be presented with a two-year-old orphaned elephant.

**Bulgarian party officials ousted**

Sofia.—Mr Zhivko Popov, a candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee, was stripped of his post and party membership for "criminal offence" amid important changes in the upper party echelons. In its report on the Central Committee session, the official news agency BTA did not say what Mr Popov's wrongdoing was.

Mr Mircho Spasov, another Central Committee member, was also expelled from the party without official explanation.

**Blast on ship stays unsolved**

Paris.—A French Government inquiry into the 1979 fire on the French oil tanker Betelgeuse in Bantry Bay, in which 50 people died, has refused to assign any responsibility for the disaster.

The report, published after two years' investigations, says that it "must clearly state that it has not elucidated the immediate causes of the disaster". The Irish Government's inquiry found that the hull of the tanker had been abnormally weak.

**Eight cleared of bombing**

Rome.—The Brescia appeal court cleared eight right-wingers of the bombing which killed eight people and injured 102 during an anti-fascist rally in the city's main square eight years ago (John Main writes).

The judges, after retiring for 193 hours — one of the longest deliberations in Italian legal history — quashed a conviction confirmed by a lower court of seven defendants on a charge of causing a massacre.

**Peking squares up to the cube**

Peking.—Rubik's cube is enjoying a big vogue in China, but the Chinese have been warned by the People's Daily that it can be a terrible time-waster and lead to all kinds of mishaps. One article reported the case of a young bakery worker whose loaves went up in smoke because he was busy playing with the cube. About 300,000 cubes have been sold in Peking.

**Mitterrand takes big gamble with Israel visit**

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 2

President Mitterrand leaves tomorrow on a three-day state visit to Israel which truly deserves the description of historic.

The important thing about the visit is the fact that it is taking place at all and that the French President has chosen to demonstrate in this spectacular fashion his "friendship" for the Jewish State.

He is taking a tremendous gamble, his purpose being to prove that one can be the friend of Israel while at the same time remaining the friend of the Arabs. But he runs the risk of falling short of Israeli expectations and of endangering his country's relations with the Arab world.

But he thinks the possibility, however small, that his visit might help to advance the cause of peace in the Middle East is worth these risks.

He knows that he will be walking on quicksand. He knows that his every word and gesture will be scrutinized in Israel and every Arab capital for signs of concessions to one or the other point of view.

The length of his stay has been calculated to coincide exactly with that of his visit to Saudi Arabia last year and in the two speeches he will make at the state banquet tomorrow night and before the Knesset the following day, he means to hammer in the same home truths as he expressed in Riyadh.

These are that Israel has the right to live within safe recognized and guaranteed frontiers, but also that the Palestinians have the right to a state.

Because he is a long-time friend of Israel, President Mitterrand has felt that he could go further than any of his predecessors in urging it to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the most representative Palestinian organization, and to grant the Palestinians those rights which it claims for itself.

His friendship being unquestioned, he feels entitled to tell the Israeli Government that he does not endorse all aspects of its policy.

In a way, President Mitterrand's visit is comparable in its significance, if not in its practical results, to the journey to Israel five years ago by President Sadat.

It does not take place under very favourable auspices. Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, has hardly made things easy for his French friend. The visit had to be postponed twice, because of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear centre at Tannuz and the Israeli annexation of the Golan.

Jerusalem: When President Mitterrand and his 130-strong entourage arrives at Ben Gurion airport tomorrow, he will become the first President of France and only the second European head of state.

He did not believe there was an imminent Soviet threat to the Gulf.

**Carrington speaks up for British companies**

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, March 2

Britain, with other members of the Western contact group, wants to see a negotiated settlement in Namibia this year, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, told Kenya's foreign Minister, Dr Robert Ouko, he said.

Lord Carrington, who's on a five-day visit to Kenya, had talks with several Kenyan ministers, and tomorrow is due to meet President Daniel Arap Moi, the current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Last year, British aid to Kenya amounted to £27m with another £10m invested by the Commonwealth Development Corporation. Lord Carrington said Britain's aid policy was to strengthen important sectors of the Kenyan economy, to aid manpower skills with training schemes and to provide qualified people to work in higher education and other selected fields.

The anti-corruption drive has been regarded with a certain degree of scepticism by members of the public, who are aware that more senior people and their relatives have been allowed to get away with abuses which are being vigorously prosecuted at lower levels.

A leading national newspaper has been receiving numerous anonymous letters calling for the exposure of a senior party leader's son who has allegedly used his father's rank to escape being brought to justice for his misdeeds.

So far the Communist Party has not allowed investigation of any cadres higher than the rank of bureau chief. Ministers, senior state officials and members of the party's Central Committee have remained exempt.

In the Henan case the two people arrested, Mr Chen Xihai and Mr Cao Zhenshan, are said to have carried out their illegal vehicle trade — saloons, lorries, motorcycles and tractors — in 15 different provinces and cities. They are to go on trial soon in Anyang. Five other government and party officials have

**A capital facelift****Noise of culture grows in Paris**

From Jonathan Fenby, Paris, March 2

For once, President Mitterrand and M Jacques Chirac, the neo-Gaullist leader and Mayor of Paris, are in agreement on something — major projects which will substantially alter the French capital by the end of the decade.

Nine big developments are at various stages of building or planning, involving housing, offices, parks, museums, sports facilities, an international music centre and a new opera house.

There is also speculation that Mr Begin plans to ask the French to provide Israel with a nuclear reactor for generating electricity. There has been no confirmation from official sources, but it is noted here that France has already announced its intention of supplying Iraq with a research reactor to replace that destroyed last year by Israeli aircraft.

Mr Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was quoted today, as saying that the United States should coordinate with Europe "and convince Israel... to sit down with the Palestinians" at the negotiating table (AP reports).

It is necessary that the United States and Europe undertake to coordinate and seek to convince Israel to change its policy at this time when the Arabs are trying to reach a unified strategy," he said in an interview with the Qatar news agency. "If the Israelis and the Palestinians can be brought together around a negotiating table, this will be a good opportunity."

Mr Hurd said that the American move in establishing a rapid deployment Middle East force was important to make it clear to the Russians "that it would be illogical to carry out a venture like that they undertook in Afghanistan — that such a step in the Gulf will be met by reactions from outside the area."

The President, who is anxious to go down in history as a promoter of French culture, is particularly keen on a new "poplar" opera house at the Bastille, with 3,500 seats in two halls, and a "city of music" on the site of the former slaughterhouse at La Villette. The Villette site, a notorious white elephant of Paris city planning, will also contain a 30,000 square metre science and industrial museum and a large park, according to present plans.

Another museum devoted to France between 1850 and 1914, is being installed in the former Gare d'Orsay station on the left bank of the Seine. Due to be opened in 1985, the museum will be linked by a pedestrian bridge across the river to the Louvre, which will be devoted entirely to culture after Finance Ministry officials have been moved out of the 40,000 square metres of floor-space they occupy.

The President and Mayor are also reported to have reached agreement on the final shape of the former central market area, Les Halles. Cheap apartments, buildings, hotel, offices and a block of luxury flats will go up round the huge hole in the ground which has been a feature of the site for years.

A five-hectare park with 800 trees will bring some open space to the area and the hole itself will be filled with an Olympic-sized swimming pool, an aquarium, a gymnasium and shops.

More sporting facilities will be provided in the east of the city at an "international sports palace" in the former wholesale wine market at Bercy, together with more

cheap housing and a park. On the other side of Paris, the housing and office complex that went up at Le Defense in the 1970s is due to be completed by the end of the decade with new tower blocks, raising its total capacity to 9,000 apartments and 1.5 million square metres of office space.

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**Venus shot produces the wrong colour**

From Michael Binyon  
Moscow, March 2

Much to the Russians' ideological disappointment they have discovered that Venus is not red but brown. Colour pictures received from Venera 13, the landing module that touched down on the planet yesterday, show sharp brownish rocks covered with fine dust and sand.

Eight panoramic views taken within the first few minutes of landing, before the 45°C heat got the better of the module's cameras, make it clear that the surface of Venera 13 landed at a main centre of volcanic activity, but previous Soviet probes encountered very different conditions on other parts of the planet.

The module has completed its sampling and analysis of rocks and sand but Soviet scientists have not yet announced what the planet is made of. Under the intense heat and pressure Venera 13 apparently has stopped functioning and further tests will have to wait until its companion spacecraft Venera 14 arrives on Friday.

Western scientists were full of praise yesterday for Venera 13 which has sent data from the searing hot surface of Venus (Our Science Editor writes).

By transmitting pictures and scientific information for more than 127 minutes, the vehicle improved on the earlier Russian achievement in December, 1978. Venera 12 descended by parachute to become the first probe to transmit from the surface but it failed to get pictures back to Earth.

With the ground nearly red hot, Venus is an extremely hostile place for scientific equipment to operate. Hence, most of the observations of the planet have been made by craft flying close by or crash landing through the atmosphere.

Those explorations have already led to modifications of theories about the origin of the solar system. But they have also raised some profound questions about the possible fate of Earth. Since Earth and Venus are almost twin planets, scientists are asking if there is any chance of Earth becoming a desolate inferno.

Venus is an inferno because of the so-called "greenhouse" effect — clouds of dense carbon dioxide, forming about 97 per cent of the atmosphere, admit sunlight but trap the heat.

The atmosphere of Earth acts as a mild greenhouse too, and without it temperatures would get barely above freezing in most parts of the globe. However, the greenhouse effect on Earth never got out of hand.

**Sullen mood in Kabul****Afghans feel forsaken by Allah**

From Karan Thapar, Kabul

It was an unaccustomedly mild January in Kabul this year. Although the barren brown hills surrounding the capital had been lightly dusted with snow, the city itself was untouched. The usual severity of a central Asian winter was absent.

"Allah is not pleased", was the explanation I was given in Kabul. "This strange weather is an indication that he is not happy with Afghans."

Two years previously when the Soviet Army had marched across Afghanistan's undefended northern frontier, Allah's displeasure brought an exceptionally severe and prolonged winter. Then Kabul was covered in snow and blasted by freezing winds off the Hindu Kush well into May. This year the sun shines warmly out of clear topaz skies and the air is still, as if expectant. For a tough but simple-living people these are signs from heaven that God is temporarily forsaking them.

Consequently, despite the sunshine and warmth, Kabul is cast in despondency and gloom. Try hard as they do to reassess their routes daily, routes of their lives, to rebuild for themselves a sense of meaning and purpose, the city remains for its inhabitants a strange and irreversibly changed place.

During the brief 10 hours of winter daylight Afghans feel free to walk about their capital. Then they hurry on their way, no longer pausing to chat on street corners or stroll through gardens, nor longer tarrying in shops or lingering in restaurants.

The day ends dramatically when offices close. After dusk the city is a graveyard of shattered windows, bolted doors and jagged and deserted roads. Curfew starts at 10 pm but the capital is empty by sunset and taxi

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Four cities, four crises, 3 / Coventry: unexpected outbursts of racism

# After the boom, stuck in a state of shock

Coventry is, in many ways, a microcosm of Britain. Its roots are buried deep in medieval history, when Leofric and Godiva founded a great Benedictine abbey, and it is still a curious mixture of the brash and the picturesque.

As the target of Hitler's single most devastating air raid, it symbolized the courage and suffering of a nation at war. A generation later it had become the epitome of seemingly endless prosperity and now, more sharply than most, it has felt the painful shock of recession.

Perhaps an even greater shock was felt last year, when the city's reputation for racial harmony was shattered by repeated fights between gangs of whites and Asians, and by the murders of a boy and a middle-aged doctor. The police blame outside agitators, and apparently do so on good evidence, but others believe that racism is endemic in the community.

A survey last year by the Coventry community relations council showed that there were something over 34,000 blacks and Asians. Of those, about 19,000 were of Indian origin, about 3,500 Pakistani or Bangladeshi and roughly the same number East African Asian. The rest were defined as West Indian or, rather vaguely, New Commonwealth.

The majority of Asians live in Foleshill, the oldest industrial area in the city, sometimes known as the Railway Triangle. The community relations council, however, has offices in the centre of the city, in a Tudor-beamed house with a handsome panelled entrance hall.

Mr Vernon Clements, until recently the council's senior officer but now working in Brent, north London, comes from Guyana. He believes that the Coventry troubles were different from the riots in Brixton, Toxteth and Moss Side, where it was largely a case of blacks and some whites against the police.

The Coventry confrontations were openly racial, between gangs of whites and blacks, fomented by right-wing extremists. Robert Relf and John Tyndall were widely reported to have been seen talking to groups of skinheads during a march last May to protest against racial attacks.

Mr Clements also accuses the police and the courts of discrimination. "When black youngsters were arrested, they were fined very large amounts, £500 or more, or were sent to detention centres," he claims.

"At the same time we've been told that skinheads have just been taken round the corner by the cops, given a kick up the backside and told to go home."

From the council's offices in medieval Spott Street it is only the shortest of walks to the central shopping precinct, crowded and bustling in the hesitant sunshine. There are no empty shops, no boarded-up windows, scarcely any "to let" signs. It is hard to believe that at times last year shoppers were forced to flee from invasions of teenage gangs in search of violent confrontation.

On the far side of the precinct it is still harder to accept what happened. Here is a different world. The mellow sandstone of Holy Trinity, and its churchyard bordered by Tudor and Georgian houses, evokes a more certain, more contented age.

One man who claims not to have been surprised by last year's events is Canon Peter Berry, vice provost of the cathedral and the Bishop's adviser on race relations. His involvement in the subject goes back nearly 20 years to the time when he lived in a flat above a shop in one of the city's poorer districts.

"During the boom years of full employment there was a grudging acceptance of blacks and Asians, but also a smouldering resentment at their takeover of certain areas," he says. "Also skills are perhaps more zealously

guarded here than elsewhere. In Coventry racism is not unconsciously tied with industrial elitism."

He agrees that the city is in a state of shock, and that it cannot get used to the fact that expansion and boom are no longer its prerogative. In a highly skilled community, unemployment is seen as unacceptable, something that in the living memory of today's workforce used to be associated with places like Tyneside and Merseyside.

Yet as long ago as 1968 the West Midlands Economic Planning Council was predicting the imminent demise of the metal-based industries, and no one was prepared to listen.

"Now that times are bad, people are looking for scapegoats," Canon Berry says. "I feel there is an uneasy lull at the moment. There is a dangerous tendency to say that we have a good record in race relations, and the worst is over.

The man with the burden of maintaining law and order during the worst period was Assistant Chief Superintendent Dennis Cubby. According to him the troubles began in April with the sudden appearance in the city of several members of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Great Britain (Marxist-Leninist).

"They were all sorts", he recalls. "West Indians, cockneys, even a Canadian. They started to organize meetings with Asian groups, and they linked themselves with the Indian labour movement. What I can't figure out is why they chose Coventry."

However, they evidently out-reached themselves. They tried to have the police thrown out of meetings called to discuss arrangements for demonstrations and marches. They were seen by the Asians and blacks as no more than opportunist troublemakers, and were told to leave. They departed as suddenly as they had arrived, and Mr Cubby believes their influence to have been negligible.

He does not accept Mr Clements' diagnosis of widespread racism. The first march, in April, was in response to an attack on a young Indian girl in her father's shop. But Mr Cubby prefers to see the motive as straightforward robbery. "The till was emptied", he points out.

There was no reason to suspect racist factors."

Mr Cubby's immediate superior, Mr Peter Bensley, could in voice and appearance easily double for Jack Charlton, the footballer.

"Our lads are recruited locally, they get to know the people, they help to organize community events", he says. "Bad relations start when the police are forced



## Where differences do not count

Nim Sandhu came to Coventry 20 years ago from a small farm in the Punjab. He has four brothers and between them they have built up a retail business — two shops and a supermarket — worth more than £500,000. He works 14 hours a day, six days a week,

"Some people are jealous of our success", he says, "but they can be black, Asian or white. We have had some problems but there is very little racist reaction within our community of Foleshill. The area is so polyglot that everyone just has to get on."

on to the defensive. We've never had a siege mentality. We've never issued riot shields.

"I think we may have tended to make arrests earlier than in other places. Our policy has always been to nip things in the bud."

The Chief's optimistic view is not, however, shared by a young constable downstairs. "The troubles between skinheads and Asians are getting worse", he says, "and both sides hate the police. I wouldn't like to say why, but there must be some reason."

To the outsider Coventry seems an unlikely cockpit for racial violence. For most of this century the city has absorbed wave upon wave of newcomers, from Tyneside, Merseyside, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Poland and Hungary. Apart from the colour of their skins, those from the West Indies and the Punjab are merely the latest wave of those attracted by what were until recently an abundance of jobs and reputedly the highest wages in Britain.

Since the turn of the century, Coventry's population has increased from 50,000 to around 330,000, making it the eighth largest in England. Until after the First World War, the main London to Birmingham railway line effectively marked its southern border. But it has since spread far beyond in a patchwork of tree-lined avenues of pleasant interwar "semis", interspersed with a few newer estates.

Bay windows sparkle in the sunlight, overlooking neat, well-kept gardens. Beside the long straight Kenilworth Road, one of the city's traditional access routes, the trees are so dense as to give the impression of driving through a forest. Discrete drive-ways lead to large, secluded mansions. It is all very peaceful, very prosperous and unthinkable fat removed from recent images of urban squalor.

It is in one such verdant

avenue, in a handsome house surrounded by lawns, that the Engineering Employers' Federation has its headquarters. "Our members do sometimes accuse us of living in an ivory tower," Mr Rod Hastie, the federation's deputy director, admits.

"But Coventry as a whole is not such a pretty picture. We are facing two problems at the moment. One is the level of economic activity and profitability, and the other is unemployment."

So far as the first is concerned, he is reasonably optimistic. He believes the recession is at or near the bottom. Defence spending has benefited both GEC and Avro, the latter once famous for its sports cars but now primarily a manufacturer of military vehicles. Aerospace firms are also doing quite well.

But the unemployment question remains more intractable. Mr Hastie sees no prospect of any substantial industry in the near future, and there is no new technological base.

"The future depends on our securing a bigger share of the market for our engineering products. We face tremendous competition, but we have taken some lessons to heart, and I think we have become more productive and efficient. A lot depends on British Leyland's survival. If they

go, I hate to think what may happen."

The local office of the Transport and General Workers' Union is in a drab building in a dreary corner of the city near the ring road. Mr Bill Lapworth, the district secretary, is sceptical about talk of a new mood of realism among shopfloor workers.

"They are not negotiating productivity settlements and low pay rises out of realism but out of fear, and at present they are more scared of Michael Edwards than of Moss Evans. But if we ever got back to full employment, that would all change."

Mr Lapworth is also chairman of the Coventry Labour Party which has seen open rivalry between the moderates and the so-called hard left. Until recently he would have described himself as a left-winger, but he does not see confrontation as an acceptable substitute for democratic debate. In particular, any attempt by trade unions to bring down a Tory Government by industrial action would, he says, be undemocratic.

For 30 years from 1937 Coventry, with its predominantly working class population, was a conventional solid Labour bastion. Since then, however, the council has twice swung to the Tories and, although Labour at present has a large paper majority, its grip on municipal affairs has in recent months been threatened by internal squabbles.

Last year the whip was withdrawn from 12 left-wing rebels who voted against their colleagues over proposed increases in council house rents and the price of school meals. That left a potential 27-27 tie, in the unlikely event that the rebellious Labour councillors allied with the Conservatives, giving the casting vote to the Lord Mayor, Mr Philip Robinson.

But matters did not stop there. The council chose to hold a referendum among ratepayers on whether they preferred cuts in services to rate increases. By a majority of nearly eight to one, the ratepayers decided that they did.

Reinstatement of the rebels coincided with a four-week strike by groups of council workers, mainly in schools and colleges protesting against wage cuts as well as reductions in services.

In the longer term, the vote against increased spending may be seen as a watershed in a city which has grown used to relying on corporate direction of its affairs. Historically, within two or three weeks of the bombing raids, plans were in train for a new city and, almost as soon as hostilities ended, the council was

negotiating land purchases to give it the comprehensive planning powers it needed.

Mr Harry Noble, the present city architect and planning officer, thinks that on the whole Coventry benefited. "The city had the foresight to make sure that it took a share of the profits, instead of simply handing everything over to the developers," he says.

Local authority planning is one thing. Central government planning by directive is another. One of the most regularly heard complaints concerns the regional policies which Whitehall pursued in the 1960s and 1970s which are held to have restricted the ability of "prosperous" cities like Coventry to allocate land for industry.

The favouring of assisted and development areas meant that new car plants were deliberately diverted to places like Speke and Linwood. In retrospect the policy can be seen to have failed, and Coventry believes that it would have been better in the national, as well as the local, interest to allow the industry to expand in its natural home in the West Midlands. As Mr Noble says, Government policies have not created jobs, merely redistributed them, and now the jobs have disappeared altogether.

Mr James Hunt, head of the council's economics section, concurs. He believes that Government policies have worsened the effects of recession.

Mr Hunt and Mr Brian Willis, director of the Chamber of Commerce, take the view that the dramatic decline in the industrial pre-eminence and prosperity of the West Midlands is attributable less to recession than to long-term structural changes. "In Bolton, where I came from, you had a pyramid of one or two companies supported by a myriad of smaller firms", Mr Willis observes.

"In Coventry we have, or had, all these huge organizations, GEC, Rolls-Royce, Automotive Products, IBM, Massey-Ferguson, Alfred Herbert, Talbot, Courtaulds and the different parts of British Leyland, Jaguar, Triumph, Coventry Climax, each employing several thousand."

"There are only a handful employing between a hundred and four hundred, and after that you drop right down to the very small firms which have no independent outlet for their products but are simply producing components for the big firms on whom they are totally dependent."

Of 230,000 engineering workers in the Coventry area, 60 per cent are, or were, employed by fewer than a dozen firms, he points out. "That makes us very vulnerable."

As to the future, council employees like Mr Hunt and Mr Noble are inclined to take a more optimistic view than businessmen and industrialists. They pin considerable faith on the potential technological "spin off" from the University of Warwick, whose semi-rural campus lies on the fringe of the south-western suburbs, and from the Lancashire Polytechnic which stands next door to the city centre.

Industrialists are not convinced by the prospect of a "high tech" future. They are also inclined to scorn Coventry's pleas for Government assistance.

Mr Hunt has the facts at his fingertips. Coventry now has a higher rate of unemployment than Port Talbot, Ayr, North Tyneside, Whitehaven, Swansea and Hull.

Mr Hastie's riposte is that Coventry cannot have it both ways. "For years we have been complaining of government interference in directing investment elsewhere", he says. "We cannot in fairness turn round and plead for assistance when times get hard."

**John Young**

Next week: Swansea

## ENTERTAINMENTS

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STAGE ACTOR OF THE YEAR. Variety Club Awards 1981. CHILDREN OF THE SUN GOD. PLAY. SWET 1981.

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STAGE ACTOR OF THE YEAR. Variety Club Awards 1981. CHILDREN OF THE SUN GOD. PLAY. SWET 1981.

STAGE ACTOR OF THE YEAR. Variety Club Awards 198

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North of the river, the Barbican Centre opens tonight, but Karlheinz Stockhausen takes over the South Bank, with a talk in the Purcell Room and his "Inori" in the Festival Hall. Interview by Paul Griffiths

## Creating the myths of the future

Another surprisingly, when Karlheinz Stockhausen conducts the BBC Symphony Orchestra in his *Inori* in the Festival Hall tonight it will be the first time he has appeared with a British orchestra in public. He has, of course, conducted here before: the last occasion was when *Inori* had its awe-inspiring British premiere at the Coliseum in 1974, with the Südwestfunk Orchestra ranged on the stage and Elisabeth Clarke singing prayer on an elevated platform. He has also conducted the ENO in the privacy of the Maida Vale studios, where, in 1970 his attempt to lead them in intuitive musical meditation met with something less than a sympathetic response.

Stockhausen, however, is prepared to wait for understanding. When I met him recently he was still far from the production of his latest work, *Luzzifer's Traum* for bass, singer and piano, a scene from his never-finished cycle of music dramas *Licht*. This piece, he was claiming, was "much more original than all my other compositions", though he did feel generally that it's more recent works, including *Inori*, and the five scenes he has completed for *Licht* during the last five years, are much richer than those he was writing in the Fifties and Sixties.

"Music is becoming more and more multi-layered, with more and more relationships within it, so that it becomes more and more meaningful. You can dive into a work like *Inori* a thousand times and still find something new every time, because there is real polyphonic composition on many layers: not just melodic and harmonic but also layers of rhythm, tempo, dynamics, timbre. So it will take generations for people to consume intelligently these works, and then live through the curves of emotion that they provide."

Stockhausen's high regard for his recent output might seem a defensive reaction to the strong body of opinion that in *Licht* he has reached a mystical nadir, the brilliance and freshness of his musical thinking swamped by vast prophetic pretensions. But in fact his self-esteem is all-inclusive. In answer to a question about the pressures on him in the Fifties when, he, Boulez and Nono were rivals in charting new paths for music, he remarked only that he "was really worried that Boulez and Nono didn't compose more differently from work to work". And he went on:

"I think it's deeply in me to try everything once. Because I have had from the very beginning of my life the feeling that this life is really very short, and so I don't want to waste time making variations or other versions of works. For instance, I would love to make a whole evening in the manner of *Refrain*, which is just a 12-minute piece for timpani percussion, but I have no time. Or I could make another work for several orchestras like *Gruppen* and do it much better, because now I have the techniques. After all, why did I let Boulez make *Allegriyah*? Why didn't I do it myself?"

While we were looking back at these achievements of the Fifties I asked Stockhausen what work or works of that period he now saw as most important. His answer was surprising: not the exhilarating *Gruppen* for three separated orchestras, not one of the works in which he opened up the electronic universe, but instead a piano piece.

"Maybe *Klavierstück VI*, because I rewrote it four times. Sometimes I sat for a week looking for another permutation. I could accept, because I had made the rules so incredibly narrow. And when you study the sketches of the piano pieces, or of *Gruppen*, you see what a fantastic amount of work was involved. You wouldn't believe that a musician

could make his life so hard. But I think I had to put myself through that kind of discipline so that I could write more easily, nowadays it flows much more."

Indeed, from the way Stockhausen speaks it would seem that he sees his earlier works, if not the whole of world music up to 1975, as a testing ground for the project on which he is now embarked. Late Beethoven he regards as really quite simple, because "you foresee everything". Bach gets a measure of praise for his glimpse of a Stockhausen-like density of polyphony. Other music is valued for the ideas it has offered him, not least Japanese music, an influence on him since the mid-Sixties and clearly to be felt behind *Der Jahreslauf*, which was released on record at the beginning of the year and was the first scene of *Licht* to be composed.

It was not, however, planned as such. The idea for the week of music-dramas came while Stockhausen was in Japan for the first performances of *Der Jahreslauf*, and came quite suddenly.

There was one afternoon when there was ceremony going on in the garden. I asked a man what was happening, and he said it was a six-week session. And I sat for three or four hours in the garden, just listening, and it became clear to me that all cultures share the same musical structures, as far as the notes and intervals are concerned. The only differences are the result of different dialects. For instance, Japanese chime is exactly the same as Gregorian; but with glockenspiel and strange tricks." (Stockhausen demonstrated his point by singing a plangent *Pater noster* in normal fashion and then with the quirks and decorations of a Buddhist monk.)

"And so I thought I would write a structure, and then with that

structure write a work in as many musical dialects as I could. And that is *Licht*. I wrote down the three melodies for Eva, Michael and Lucifer there and then, on the back of an envelope."

In fact this idea of using a melody as the basis of a diverse musical world is not particularly new in Stockhausen's work: it is the essential principle of *Inori* and also of *Mantra* for two pianos and electronics, which was written in 1970 and was the first of his new melodic pieces. It even goes back to a work he wrote in 1951, *Formel* for small orchestra, suppressed until after *Mantra*.

I showed it to a friend, and he said: "You're crazy, you can't do that after *Kreuzspiel*! And I had to agree. But I wanted something else apart from these blips and blobs. I wanted something else. You can even see it in *Kreuzspiel* and my other works from the early Fifties, like *Spiel* for orchestra and the *Schlagrhythmen*, which are each of them based on a single melody. And the same is true of *Momente*: it's all based on a melody. Which is why in *Momente* you begin to notice when they make mistakes, which you can't do in *Gruppen*."

*Momente*, which was begun in 1961 but not finished until a decade later, was the work Stockhausen brought with him when he last appeared in the Festival Hall, nine years ago. In its final form the piece is a grand concert spectacle for solo soprano, chorus and instrumentalists, a joyous experience but surely not as coherently, even obsessively, melodic as *Mantra* and the works that have followed. Stockhausen agrees.

The difference is that since *Mantra* the melodies have become more compact, because I wanted to make figures that stick in the mind. And that can only happen when you are able to sing them. So they have

to seem simple, yet at the same time they are so complicated. How is it that they sound different from a Schoenberg melody, or a Webern melody, or a Boulez melody?"

Stockhausen preferred to leave this question in the air, as part of the mystery of his melodies, for though he is happy to analyze them to show how he consciously works out the intervals, the rhythmic figures, the initial and final notes, the degree of internal repetition, and so on — at the same time he would have them regarded as complete inspirations. It is the same with *Licht* as a whole. The musical structures are elaborately artificial and, as Stockhausen says, work on a great many levels, yet he is in no doubt that the personages of *Licht* are real beings with whom he is in communication. I had to ask him twice about this to make sure.

"Absolutely. Michael is my boss; he is the director of the local universe. True, I always knew him since I was a child. Lucifer was in charge of this universe: he was one of the 700,000 creator-sons of God who were allowed to create a universe at will, doing anything they wanted. But then he caused a rebellion because he was fed up with the idea of creating men between animals and angels, and so Michael had to take over. One emanation of Michael was Christ, who tried to formulate the precise message of how individuals can make contact with the centre of the universe."

And Stockhausen insists that the singers, dancers and instrumentalists who take the roles of Eva, Michael and Lucifer in *Licht* must also become "emanations" of these beings: "They must be obsessed by the spirits. Otherwise they shouldn't go on stage."

I asked Stockhausen about the sources of his mythology. "It somehow is the result," he said, "of 30 years of reading here and there

I read very little — and of things experienced in dreams." But he was unwilling to be more forthcoming, claiming only that he has no imagination and implying that the cosmic drama of *Licht* is a vision beyond his conscious control. In any event, his main concern is with the music.

"Very often the music is composed first and then I work out what are the best words to fit what I have written. The pitches, rhythm, durations, tempi, dynamics and so on are the main structure, and then the text is subsidiary and has two aspects, of which the more important is the timbre of the words, and the other is that it tells you what is going on, and in such a way that you can immediately understand it."

It is not surprising, therefore, that Stockhausen has not written any text in advance for the parts of *Licht* yet to be composed but has planned only "the proportions of the scenes and the sub-scenes". Nor is he daunted, at the age of 53, by so much work lying ahead. He reckons that the completion of *Licht* will take another 20 years, and that he has perhaps a further 30 in front of him after that. He also has projects to fill them.

"Sirius, which I wrote in 1974-77, is the year, with the four seasons and the twelve months, and then *Licht* is the week. After the week I come to the day. And after the day I come to the hour. And then the minute. And then the second." A whole work lasting just a second? "Yes, but don't ask me with how many layers."

Finally I asked Stockhausen about the connexion which would seem to exist between his current heptalogy and the work of an earlier German composer. He was dismissive. "Wagner? That was an attempt to revive the old German myths. My myths lie in the future."



Stockhausen, with mimes and the BBC Symphony Orchestra, rehearsing "Inori" at Maida Vale studios this week

### Concerts

## Rich and dashing sonority

### Oslo PO/Jansons

#### Festival Hall

Grieg was one of the first conductors of the Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra, but it was not permanently established until after the First World War, and is still making its way towards full symphonic strength. Under its present chief conductor, Marin Jansons, the orchestra is currently touring the United Kingdom; on Monday it paid its first visit to London, and was sufficiently numerous and brave to include Berio's *Fantastic Symphony*, a famous test of orchestral virtuosity.

The orchestra has a rich and dashing full sonority, founded on firm, reliable double-bass section, bold, slaming brass, elegant woodwind with an outstanding principal oboe whose every solo gave pleasure, and fiery

violins. The Berlioz stretched them all to the utmost, as expected.

Almost inevitably, some passages did not come off, the rolling of the death victim's head on the floor in the execution scene, the slow, pious chords which end the first movement, the most hectic polyphonic textures towards the end of the hall, for example. I would guess that the excitement of the occasion was largely responsible, coupled with the enthusiasm of Mr Jansons's reading — never a half-heated moment.

Many other notorious passages, on the other hand, were surmounted neatly and confidently, in a work that permits no optimistic approximation; every strand of the music must tell as exactly as in a symphony by Mozart. Mr Jansons had evidently rehearsed the score in complete detail, as the

Witches' Sabbath, with all its bizarre cackles and capers, made clear.

In Sibelius's Violin Concerto, they brought forward their compatriot Arve Tellefson as soloist, an interpreter of the slow, pious chords which end the first movement, the most hectic polyphonic textures towards the end of the hall, for example. I would guess that the excitement of the occasion was largely responsible, coupled with the enthusiasm of Mr Jansons's reading — never a half-heated moment.

They had, quite properly, begun with Grieg, a mixed suite from the Peer Gynt music, given with refreshing conviction in the familiar movements, and including the splendid storm episode of Peer's home-coming, seldom heard in concerts. They returned to Grieg also for their first encore, the Norwegian Dance with the ravishing rumba for solo oboe, happily enough.

William Mann

of his native German poetry. Certainly these songs are not to be compared with the finest of the Lieder, but they have a good deal to offer the alert interpreter.

Lucia Popp found much to linger over, much to sigh over, and one was forced to wonder whether earlier commentators might have revised their opinion of these Italian songs if they had had the benefit of Miss Popp's exquisite rendering.

Similarly she brought to Mozart's two French songs, by no means gems of musical-poetic synthesis, all the

subtlety of expression one could have asked for. So lovingly were the melodic lines drawn that even conventional cadential formulas were a source of pleasure.

The tune of "Ridente la Calma", though the work of the Czech composer Myšek rather than (as billed) Mozart, is no less deeply felt even than "Abendempfinung". Miss Popp demonstrated as much with her rapt accounts of both.

A group of four more familiar Schubert songs closed the recital. The debt "Nachtviolen" and "Dass sie hier gewesen!" were given beautifully sustained performances, that of the latter relishing the song's adventurous and telling harmonic detail. Lucia Popp had won over the audience long before the end; "An Silvia" merely sealed the pact.

Barry Millington

### London debuts

## Accent on growth

The Russian violinist Boris Belkin, who like his pianist friend Zarinetsky now lives in Israel, is already well known enough to attract a large audience to the Queen Elizabeth Hall for his debut recital there. His challenging programme culminated in Brahms's D minor Violin Sonata, a performance carefully moulded with an accent on growth, from an almost perfunctory opening to the strangely grandiloquent deliberations of the presto finale. To prefix this interpretation of rare stature Mr Belkin played Beethoven's Sonata Op 30 No 3 and Prokofiev's Sonata Op 94a. In both works, he showed meticulous attention to details, and his phenomenal technique was never allowed to degenerate into producing that tedious satin sheen beloved of many another virtuoso. The only real virtuosity of the evening was Miss Zarinetsky's timidity, soon eschewed.

Another gifted artist unafraid of admitting a battle with her instrument was the Australian pianist Sophie McCallum. Boldly beginning with a refined yet well-coloured reading of Ravel's *Valses nobles et sentimentales*, she went on to tackle Beethoven's Appassionata Sonata headlong, emphasizing its quickness as well as its sheer driving power with admirable clarity, weight and thoughtfulness. Less of a test of her musicianship, if not of her dexterity and poetical response, were Alkan's *Chants*, Book V, apparently a first London performance. Saint-Saëns's *Toccata*, Op 11 No 6, concluded an impressive debut, with Miss McCallum's playing all colour and brilliant light.

The American pianist Michael May arrived at the Wigmore Hall late and breathless after a series of mishaps with taxis, but managed to tackle his show

for such it was — with a cool wit. Instead of beginning with a proper piano sonata by Mozart, he chose to play his own tricky arrangement of *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*. This, in spite of a relentless lack of colour in his cantabile, showed off his glittering technique almost as much as the Liszt-Rachmaninov transcriptions of Mendelssohn's *Musette* and *Night's Dream* music with which he ended.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Stockhausen has not written any text in advance for the parts of *Licht* yet to be composed but has planned only "the proportions of the scenes and the sub-scenes". Nor is he daunted, at the age of 53, by so much work lying ahead. He reckons that the completion of *Licht* will take another 20 years, and that he has perhaps a further 30 in front of him after that. He also has projects to fill them.



Laurence Olivier stressing his scope and durability, with Alan Bates, and David Bowie doing a thankless task as well as possible

## Television: channels in competition Mortimer travels better

Thames Television's production of John Mortimer's *A Voyage Round My Father* had a 25-minute start over BBC1's *Real* last night and probably only those observing strict medieval Leonian penitential rules would have denied themselves the pleasure of watching Laurence Olivier as Mortimer senior to boggle at this bald piece of Brecht.

He himself observed that *Baal* was a play which could present all kinds of difficulties to those who went blind, though family bent to his inclination to ignore that fact, and who continued to practise his profession, sending words into the dark "like soldiers", for 20 years. He had the apparently uncomplaining assistance of his wife, round whom further voyage might well be made for she was obviously a saint in a secular one, if Mr Mortimer would prefer that.

Elizabeth Sellars played her here. It was a necessarily subdued performance: her husband, abounding in quaintness, mischief and bravery, was being projected by Laurence Olivier. It provided a fortuitous occasion for him to remind us of the scope and durability of his talent.

Mr Bowie did not pull me entirely into his magnetic field but, in the circumstances, he did as good a job as possible of playing this amoral, anti-social poet. He proceeded with the odd song through depravity to murder and death, making himself, as required, singularly unattractive. Alan Clarke, the director, who also adapted the play for television with the translator John Willett, had fun with his split screens, but *Baal*, Brecht's first play, written when he was 20 and set in

### Theatre

## Rattigan's fine workmanship

### In Praise of Love

#### King's Head

It was from this address that the Rattigan revival began with Stewart Trotter's 1976 production of *The Browning Version*, and it is the same director who now returns to salvage Rattigan's last play.

*In Praise of Love* arrived in London in 1973 as the more substantial piece in a double bill also including a burlesque of *Tosca* which supposedly antagonized audiences at the Duchess. At all events, it was dropped for the 1974 New York production which consisted of an expanded version of the title piece, now receiving its London première at the King's Head.

I missed the West End production, but during its run Rattigan wrote to me saying that he intended to make a break from the past tense into modern life.

"Based as it has been by the under-study," he wrote, "I still remember no criticism saying 'The poor old boy didn't try to write now'." They bashed me for odd reasons... The serious play failed for structural reasons... (structural reasons? from me?) Why didn't they say 'How joyful it is that Sir X has at last

picked up by Sebastian in his structural bondage? But, of course, I haven't. It's more ingeniously constructed than *The Browning Version*."

So, indeed, it is. The play is a study of emotional reticence (defined by its main character as *le vice anglais*) centering on the case of an impending death in the family. Lydia is dying of leukemia. She knows. Her husband Sebastian knows. But they jointly conceal their knowledge from each other, and from their son Joey. Their only relief from this masquerade is in spilling the beans to their old friend Mark, who plays the confidante to each of them in two symmetrically placed scenes.

The main situation was prompted by the marriage of Rex Harrison and Kay Kendall. But it is the relationships between the three men that give the piece its intensely personal character.

All seemed to have been quarrelled from different sides of Rattigan's Mark, the best-selling author; Sebastian, the disappointed artist turned armchair Marxist; Joey, the arrogant snob; and Mark, the boy who sees his father as a stiffly disguised High Tory.

These three are drawn from close first-hand experience. Lydia, however, with her background as an Estonian victim of the Nazi

Sebastian, forever preoccupied

**Donald Woods, an outspoken opponent of apartheid, gives a view on the controversial cricket tour**

## Don't just boycott: ban them by law

The South African government regards sport as so crucial to the morale of the country's whites that increasingly large amounts of government and semi-government money are being made available to lure international sports stars. South African corporations which do the same are approved for their patriotism.

It was therefore inevitable that English cricketers would receive an offer too large for many to refuse, especially those in the twilight of their careers or clearly not in the highest international class.

In this respect Graham Gooch is the only cricketer among the 12 now in South Africa whose loss to England's Test side is significant in purely cricketing terms. But the issue, alas, is not solely one of cricket. Important moral and political considerations are also involved.

One is the question of whether a citizen of a democratic country should have the right to play sport wherever and against whoever he chooses, and of course the answer should be yes. By the same token, sportsmen of other countries have the right to refuse to play against him if they find his choice of venue and opponents offend-

sive to them. These rights are appropriate to all citizens of countries with normal political inter-relationships.

But when such relationships are abnormal, other considerations come into play. To pose an extreme case, many Englishmen now vociferously defending the right of Boycott and his colleagues to play in South Africa would be the first to demand an equivalent right to an English sportsman who wished, say, at the height of the blitz on London during the Second World War, to play sport in Nazi Germany on the grounds that sport should be above politics.

It is a question of degree. The principle is the same. The most innocent activities can take on political significance according to circumstance. An East German who swims to freedom across a frontier river would hardly agree that swimming is always a non-political activity.

What has to be decided by the British people is the extent to which they regard themselves as being at war against apartheid, and to decide, depending on what degree of warfare seems appropriate, what measures to impose domestically in line with that decision.



"An offer too large for many to refuse". Top row: Boycott, Amis, Embury, Headrick; centre: Larkins, Willey, Knott; Underwood; bottom row: Old, Gooch, Lever.

These are not always matters of orthodox policy on civil rights, and usually the most crucial determinant is sensitivity. All Americans would insist on their democratic right to invite foreigners to the USA, but no Chicago mayor at this time would risk offending Polish-Americans by being host to General Jaruzelski.

Nor would a New York mayor allow a Palestinian basketball team into a Bronx stadium soon after a PLO attack on a kibbutz. Nor would a Boston mayor welcome Princess Margaret during her Maze prison hunger strike. In each case the mayor's hospitality would be within his democratic rights, but sensitivity sometimes over-rides such rights, and the sensitivity required in all three cases cited above is related to the large numbers of Polish-Americans in Chicago; Jewish-Americans in New York and Irish-Americans in Boston.

But where apartheid is concerned there is a much larger ethnic group requiring even more sensitivity. The reason why most of humanity is sensitive about apartheid is that most of humanity is black.

Two-thirds of the human race, with a deeply personal sense of outrage fully, you have

Mxenge — one beaten to death, one strangled to death and one stabbed to death — were three of the safest, most decent people I have had the privilege to know. Though repeatedly imprisoned without trial and hounded by the state security police, they were neither bitterly destructive nor anti-white in their views, yet all three had a clear understanding of how the South African government intended to use the innocence of sport as a cloak of respectability over a society guilty of some of the worst excesses of tyranny in history.

It is only by close knowledge of South Africa that the direct propaganda relevance can be perceived between the shocking infant mortality statistics among blacks, the serious malnutrition in South Africa's rural areas and many other related results of the apartheid laws on the one hand, and the innocent-seeming picture of well-fed spectators applauding good cricket at a fine stadium or the other.

Something decisive has to be done to implement the Glenraggs agreement, under which Commonwealth countries severed all sporting links with South Africa. The only answer is to implement it through domestic legislation binding on all citizens — an appropriate response to those who dragged politics into sport in the first place and seek now to use it as an instrument of deceitful statecraft.

The author is the former editor of the *East London Daily Dispatch*. He fled to Britain in 1977 after being put under house arrest.

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to have a black skin, and know what it feels like to have your very skin colour equated with statutory crime punishable through a system of 317 racial laws covering every aspect of life from cradle to grave.

And if you have a white skin, as I have, you can only approach such an understanding as a cricket addict, which I am, if you cannot forget, as I cannot, three good friends who died violently because they were black men who wouldn't knuckle under to apartheid.

Steve Biko, Mapetla Griffiths

Washington The number of lobbyists practising in Washington has doubled from 8,000 to 16,000 in the past eight years. They thus outnumber the members of Congress whom they lobby by nearly 30 to one. They can no longer be regarded as a growth of the body politic; they would scarcely know how to do its work without their knowledge. President Reagan would surely miss their operation this year.

To understand why, it is necessary to explain what they do and why their numbers have grown so rapidly. The primitive lobbying of a century ago, as one contemporary journalist put it, operated by manipulating the "levers of lust". The influence of members of Congress might be won by satisfying their tastes for "choice viands and fine wines" and for a variety of ephemeral but confidential liaisons.

Most members of Congress are now able, if such are their tastes, to find their own way to these reclinations. But lobbying today has for the most part become a much grimmer business.

For one thing, Congress has changed. The number of committees and sub-committees which now have the right to pass judgment on a Bill has proliferated. More and more it is not the members of Congress but their staffs who are worth cultivating. The rules of both Houses have been altered, and their lack of discipline has diffused influence. Legislation itself has become much more complicated.

The American Petroleum Institute, with a staff of 600, watches over the interests of something like 350 oil companies. Inside its own staff is an elaborate hierarchy of lobbyists, and beyond that are informal circles of oil lobbyists from individual companies.

There is barely an industry or interest or even cause in the country which is not now represented either by its own lobbyists or what are known as the hired guns. From the American College of Gynaecologists and Obstetricians to the Casket Coffin Manufacturers Association, they cover the whole range of human existence, as well as industry, from the cradle to the grave and beyond. There are religious lobbyists for God.

Many of the big Washington law firms make their largest fees as lobbyists. Paton, Boggs and Blow is headed by one of the most renowned of the hired guns, Tommy Boggs, son of Hale Boggs, who was once the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives. The fees paid to the hired guns can range from \$165 (about £92) an hour to \$500,000 or more for handling a particular legislative proposal for a client.

But all this activity is still fairly conventional. About four years ago, however, a new development was noticed. It is known here as indirect or grassroots lobbying. Its purpose is to bring pressure to bear on members of Congress by mobilizing their constituents or the general public to telephone them, send telegrams or write letters in support of or in opposition to a legislative proposal which is under consideration.

As long ago as 1978 this grassroots lobbying was called "the only lobbying that counts" by the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce — and no organization lobbies more successfully for such a wide variety of interests. If one

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Henry Fairlie

## The hired guns draw a bead on Reagan's budget

remembers that there are some 40,000 trade associations in America, the political power they can muster is clearly a new phenomenon.

The chairman of a House sub-committee which investigated this kind of lobbying four years ago said: "These people are in the process of gaining control of the apparatus of government." The crucial point is that successful grassroots lobbying on a large enough scale depends on the compilation of computerized lists of constituents who are known to be favourable which can then be circulated to other like-minded organizations.

These computerized lists contributed more than is often realized to the success of Mr Reagan's primary and election campaigns in 1980. A vast network of political action committees — a form of political expenditure in which corporations and other interest groups are allowed to indulge — brought their lists together over the previous four years. No other candidate, Republican or Democratic, could compete with them.

Mr Reagan used them as President to secure the success of his budget last year. Members of Congress who were wavering were deluged by floods of calls, telegrams and letters from constituents who sprang into unusual political activity.

One lobbyist has pointed out that the lists enable favourable constituents to be rapidly mobilized in individual districts to influence every member of a sub-committee which is considering a single proposal. This was the power mobilized for Mr Reagan last year.

But here is the rub: for Mr Reagan's budget proposals this year are not popular with business. An official of the United States Chamber of Commerce has said that its members will be "more selective" in giving the President their support and a spokesman of the National Federation of Independent Businesses agrees that there is "no business community consensus in support of the President's programme this year".

Every indication is that the business and financial community will now be more interested in protecting their own interests than in securing the passage of the President's budget as a whole. Moreover they are aware that the President is less popular in the country and therefore has less influence with Congress. So they in turn are less willing to risk their own interests to save his budget.

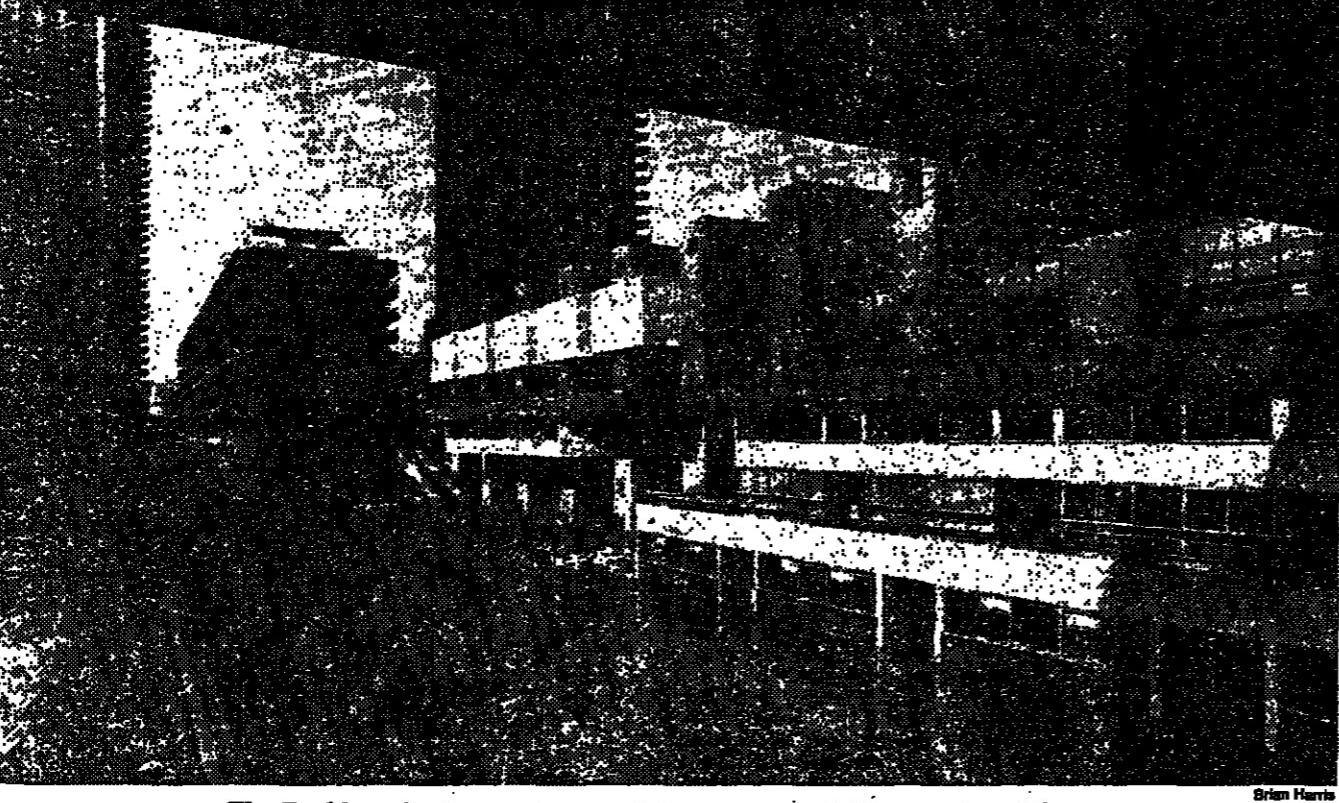
After the votes last year, the Speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill, pointed to "Philip Morris, Paine Webber, Monsanto Chemical, Exxon, McDonnell Douglas, who were so kind as to allow the use of their staff to the President of the United States in flooding the switchboards of America". Without their support in such high-powered lobbying, there is less chance than ever of the budget being carried this year.

Meanwhile the more conventional lobbyists in Washington are now organizing in their law firms and office suites to fight those sections of the budget which threaten their clients' interests. Even if the Republican Party were still united on the budget, even if the Democratic Party had not recovered its spirit, it is difficult to see how Mr Reagan's proposals can survive the lobbyists.

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## Reaching for the cultural concrete-mixer

by Roderick Gradidge



Brian Harris

Tonight the Queen opens the Barbican Centre, the City of London's long-awaited arts and conference complex. Roderick Gradidge assesses the building, which has taken 20 years to complete.

It could not be more appropriate that the first exhibition in the new Barbican Art gallery should be entitled "Aftermath 1945-54", for the whole Barbican Arts complex is the aftermath of that singularly depressing period in English architecture, 1945-54. It was not long after 1954 that the first designs for the Barbican were made.

It was a period which, just for a short time, seemed hopeful as the young men just back from the war with their "forward-looking" ideas started to build.

Chamberlain, Powell and Bonn are just such architects, and their Barbican is the last of a depressingly long series of palaces of culture built in London which are entirely dedicated to the *concret Brut* ideals of Le Corbusier and his brutalist followers.

Here, under one roof, or, rather, under a series of roofs and under ground, is an arts complex which includes a concert hall, two theatres, a cinema, a public library, a conference centre, three restaurants, numerous bars, car parks for hundreds of cars and terraces and fountains in the heart of the City.

It is quite a place. The planning is masterly and it looks as if it is going to work well on the simple functional level. But how pompous it is, how it lacks that lightness and delight that used to be the hallmark of design for places of entertainment!

It is particularly absurd that people seeking culture in London — a city well known for its grey, drizzling fog — should be expected to wander through dripping concrete chasms or over windswept walkways to go to a concert or play or visit an art gallery.

The fact that the Barbican was very largely designed 20

years ago is both fortunate and unfortunate for the architects: unfortunate because it is designed in an outdated and now largely disapproved style; the administrator, Henry Wren — fresh from the considerably more architecturally sophisticated delights of New York's Lincoln Centre — put his foot down and insisted that we have something more attractive at the Barbican than the appallingly barren wastes of the South Bank.

And so in the Barbican, painted board panels are stuck onto the bush-hammered concrete, which can be clearly seen behind. Bush hammering is an incredibly expensive technique and this can only have been a last minute decision caused by desperation at the sight of the acres of grey concrete.

What the brightly painted boards are going to look like after a few years of ordinary use is another matter.

As a final and even more desperate fling, interior decorators such as David Hicks have been brought in to tart up such places as the restaurants. His garish late-1960s *House and Garden* colours add a further divisive and equally dated note.

Natural woods are used effectively throughout the building and the colours are good. In the concert hall, the walls are faced with pine, which behind the stage is used decoratively as an acoustic device.

And you can sit in some comfort, which cannot be said of any of the halls on the South Bank.

The sound seems fine, but there is the usual jumble of rubbish on the ceiling — lights, soundgloves, extrac-

tors and odd service pipes that the architect forgot about.

The same can be said of the main theatre. Once one has got over the initial shock of finding oneself herded into rows in exactly the same manner as cows are herded into a milking shed, the theatre is comfortable enough, though the much-lauded absence of aisles means that theatre-going is no longer a social event, since it is impossible to talk to anyone else in the theatre; popping along for a chat at the interval is a thing of the past.

If you want to talk, there are foyers to go to. And there are certainly foyers.

Most of the place seems to be made up of passages and staircases, some low, some gloomy, but others really rather stunning, with staircases angling across great spaces and enormous slabs of colour, each area — theatre, library etc. — being colour coded.

The colours, of course, are strictly functional, like everything else. The only pattern in the whole place are some Hicks carpets in the restaurants. There is no sculpture on the building, only bits and pieces dotted about in a surreal manner, and there is only one mural, a clever one by Gillian Wise Gibotaru, using mirrors on a staircase.

Obviously the place is going to work and work well, which is more than can be said for the National Theatre, but the trouble is, as is the trouble in so much modern architecture, that it ignores all functions in a place of entertainment — the simple enjoyment of ordinary people.

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Rebates of 200 pounds are offered for second babies, 300

for a third and so on

until the loan is cancelled

completely. Further incentives

include six months' holiday after

each birth, gifts of 50 pounds or

more and financial help to buy

furniture. The first mortgages will

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Murmansk, Archangel, Karelia

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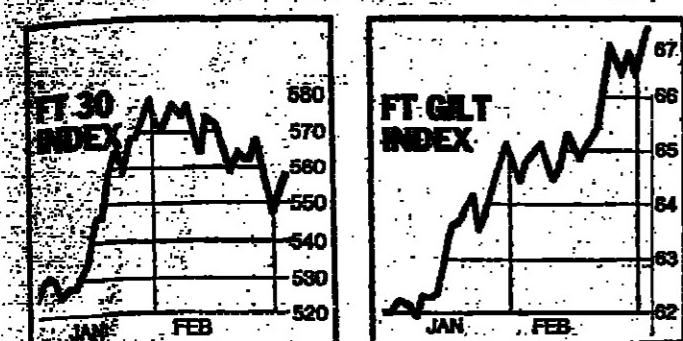
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## Optimistic trends



Last week's pessimism surrounding interest rates and the budget has apparently been swept away and the FT 30 index has resumed its upward trend. Since the close on Friday the index has risen 10.5 to 557.8. Meanwhile the gilt market has also moved further ahead as investors have grown more optimistic about interest rate inflation prospects.

## Bell to drop ACC bids

Australian financier Mr Robert Holmes à Court is almost certain to withdraw one or both of the Bell Group's takeover bids for Associated Communications Corporation, where he is chairman and chief executive. It is still unclear, after the Appeal Court judgment, if offered by rival Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation. A third bidder could still emerge in the person of millionaire publisher Mr Robert Maxwell, but he has yet to take preliminary moves any further.

## US Steel in merger battle

Marathon Oil shareholders yesterday launched a final campaign to block the second biggest merger in American history in hopes of getting a better price for their shares from U.S. Steel, the buyer, which already owns 51 per cent of Marathon's outstanding shares which were acquired for \$125 a share in the first step of its takeover bid. Under Ohio law, — the state where Marathon is based — U.S. steel must garner a total of 66% of the outstanding shares in order to formally seal the proposed merger.

## Volcker expects US upturn

Mr Paul Volcker, the United States federal Reserve Board chairman, said that, while maintaining discipline, it was clear that growth would accommodate an economic recovery "later this year". He told the Senate Budget Committee: "I believe that there are strong reasons to expect a cyclical upturn later this year."

### Excise warning

The European Commission has warned Britain over the inequitable taxation of imported alcoholic drinks. Excise duties are imposed on these drinks at the point of importation, home-produced ones at the point of sale and of the retail pipeline. The Commission considers this contravenes the Treaty of Rome.

### Reserves rise

Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves rose last month by \$145m (£81m) to \$23,373m. After public sector borrowings and repayments, the underlying increase was reduced to \$96m. The pound ended February 5 cents down on the dollar (\$1.8225) and 3 pence down on the Deutsche mark (DM 4.34).

## MARKET SUMMARY

### Giants lead on cash hope

#### LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 557.8 up 7.0  
FT Gilt 67.30 up 0.39  
FT All Share 321.15 up 3.97  
Bargains 23,804

The prospect of a cut in interest rates ahead of next week's Budget saw most sections of the market in a confident mood again yesterday.

Gilts led the way strengthened by further indications from the money markets of cheaper money. Long prices rose by up to 2%, while in shorts the gains were limited to 0.5%.

Equities also made headway although lack of sellers had a few jitters squirming — particularly in electricals where many of the rises came as the leaders were exchanged.

The FT Index, after opening 6.1 up at 10am, closed 7.0 up at 557.8.

The reduction of \$4 a barrel in North Sea oil prices was discounted and made little difference to share prices after hours. BP ended the day 2.5 up at 222p, Shell 8p at 340p, Lusaco 12p at 299p and Tricentrol 4p up at 188p. However, Ultramar was a nervous feature closing only 5p up at 380p, after 385p, ahead of full year figures today.

Analysts are looking for unchanged fourth quarter profits of about £20m making £90m for the year against £75m last time. But rumours of a possible rights issue accompanying the figures were heightened by suggestions that the company would announce the figures as soon as the market opened instead of its traditional time about mid-morning.

House of Fraser closed 2p higher at 170p, after 174p, after a bullish circular from analyst Mr Roy Macdonochie, of brokers James Capel.

Floors leap another 2.5p to 233p still reflecting Monday's full year figures. The shares have risen 123p from 180p in the middle of November when the group was being hotly tipped as a prime takeover candidate. Elsewhere in blue-chips, ICI recovered to close 14p up at 332p after going ex-div on Monday.

Oceansis made a successful debut on the unlisted securities market where brokers Simon & Coates placed 1.75m shares at 130p. The price ended 14p up at 143p a premium of 18p.

Right issues new left EZ Industries 10p lower at 215p, but added 13p to St Georges Laundry at 105p.

An encouraging statement to shareholders from Mr Jonathan Gestetner, joint chairman, added 3p to Gestetner at 65p. While he was unable to forecast the outcome for the year the results so far appeared encouraging.

Equity turnover on March 1, was £107,020m (18,515 bargains).

Karen Page

#### COMMODITIES

Sustained buying by the International Tin Agreement buffer stock and by some tin users pushed the cash price of the metal up by £55 to £7,090 a tonne. Three months in closed £30 lower, however, at £7,205. Dealers reported continued selling from the source until a week ago had been the buyer dominating the market. A special meeting of the International Tin Council will be held in London on Monday to discuss calling up buffer stock contributions which could buy 15,000 tonnes of tin.

Collecting crude oil prices drove oil futures down on the London International Petroleum Exchange to their lowest since it opened last April. A possible \$4 cut in Brent prices caused spot gas oil futures to fall by \$5 to \$26.75 a barrel in May and June contracts — the lowest priced at \$26.75 — respectively.

## TODAY

Industry and Trade Select Committee starts examination of the Post Office. Institute of Fiscal Studies discusses latest revenue document on tax rates and residence. National Economic Development Council monthly meeting. Advance Energy Statistics (January).

Board meetings: GEC, Campan International, Concorde, GEC, GEC, Metaphase, Metaphase, final Fledgling Investors, General Accident, International Investment Trust, Liberty Life Association, Owners Abroad, Ultimex.

#### MONEY MARKETS

Period rates turned easier. The bank, forecasting a shortage of £1,150m, bought £65m of bills outright at unchanged rates and £883m of bills for repurchase by the houses on March 9.

#### Domestic Rates:

Base rates 13%  
3-month interbank 13%-13%

#### Euro-currency rates:

3-month dollar 14%  
14%  
3-month DM 9.15%  
3-month £ 15%  
3-month Ft 15%-15%

## Banks warned of risks in international lending

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

A warning to banks to be more careful over their international lending was sounded yesterday by Mr Christopher McMahon, deputy governor of the Bank of England.

Addressing the Jersey Bankers' Association, Mr McMahon said that although the international banking system had proved resilient to the growth in lending and upheavals of the 1970s, there was little doubt that the combination of slow world growth and the likelihood of an increasing burden of debt in real terms was increasing the risks in international lending.

Although there had been a marked increase in spreads and fees over the past year or so, it is difficult to be happy with the returns banks are making on international lending, particularly sovereign lending, he said.

Mr McMahon said there was still some way to go before the returns would be commensurate with the risks.

He also questioned whether the banks should be making the decisions on the financing of rational balance of payments, despite their indispensable role in smoothing the recycling of the past decade. "I feel that this subject is properly the International Monetary Fund's work, and as this becomes ever-more central I would argue that we should seek and encourage a greater role for the IMF over the coming years," he said.

Commenting on the developments in international banking, Mr McMahon pointed to the emergence of Arab banks which have recently been very active. "Their contribution to total lending seems likely to continue to grow."

On the future of offshore banking centres, Mr McMahon did not think that the immediate impact of the new International Banking Facilities in New York would be dramatic either for London or Jersey. The United States authorities were moving cautiously in accepting IBF business and the IBFs do not offer a full range of services such as offered on this side of the Atlantic.

A major danger, however, could be that the offshore centre in New York could prompt similar developments in other countries such as Japan and Germany, he said.

"This might lead to undesirable competition in fiscal laxity and in that case some offshore centres might feel the drought more seriously," Mr McMahon added.

However Mr McMahon said that the existing off shore centres — and the Channel Islands in particular — made a major contribution to international banking and the scope for this contribution seemed likely to continue to grow.

Mr McMahon said that the natural caution as a central banker inclined him to suspect that there would otherwise have been, thus limiting the Chancellor's room for manoeuvre, there is still a strong feeling that Sir Geoffrey Howe will come up with a package designed to enable interest rates to fall.

While it is recognized that the lower oil price will keep the Government's oil revenues lower in the next financial year than they would otherwise have been, thus limiting the Chancellor's room for manoeuvre, there is still a strong feeling that Sir Geoffrey Howe will come up with a package designed to enable interest rates to fall.

On the future of the Euromarkets, Mr McMahon said that the natural caution as a central banker inclined him to suspect that there would be some slowing of growth after the brisk expansion of the previous decade, if only because international business bulk quite large in the portfolios of many of the major banks in the world.

He was impressed by the resilience and adaptability of banks engaged in international lending.

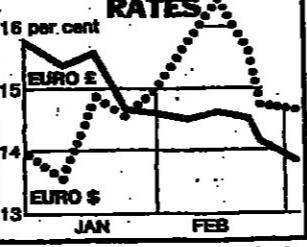
## The pound holds up despite oil price cut

By John Whitmore  
News of the proposed \$4 cut in the North Sea oil price to \$3.1 a barrel upset the pound only marginally yesterday and did little to disturb City hopes of a further cut in interest rates soon.

Although the \$4 reduction in the oil price is right at the top end of expectations, sterling's fall on the day was confined to 75 points at \$1.8140. Its index against a basket of currencies finished 0.4 lower at 90.7.

So long as second thoughts in the foreign exchange market do not put heavier downward pressure on the

3 mth INTEREST RATES



pound over the rest of the week, the City will continue to look for a further cut in interest rates soon after next week's Budget.

While it is recognized that the lower oil price will keep the Government's oil revenues lower in the next financial year than they would otherwise have been, thus limiting the Chancellor's room for manoeuvre, there is still a strong feeling that Sir Geoffrey Howe will come up with a package designed to enable interest rates to fall.

Although a liquidity shortage of more than £1,000m kept short-term interest rates firm yesterday, period rates in the money market continued to ease.

The gilt edged market also enjoyed another good day. Further good gains among long dated stocks were finally trimmed back by about 25p once the United States bond market faltered, but gains still ranged up to 75p. Shares also had a good session and the Financial Times 30 share index closed 7 points higher at 557.8.

Business Editor, page 15

Chris Gregory

## Warrant out for Andrew Warburg

By Lorna Bourke

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr Andrew Warburg, a director of investment advisers Norton Warburg, which collapsed in February last year owing creditors more than £2m.

Mr Warburg, 37, failed to appear at Kingston Crown Court yesterday for his public examination in bankruptcy. The hearing had been adjourned last October so that Mr Warburg could appeal to the Divisional Court for a postponement until investigation into his financial empire had been completed.

The appeal was refused. Mr Warburg told the Divisional Court that he was in danger of incriminating himself if he answered questions at a public examination.

The Official Receiver, Mr Peter Joyce, told the court he had received a letter from Mr Warburg to say that he was unable to attend owing to circumstances beyond his control.

The Registrar took the unusual step of immediately issuing a warrant for his arrest and the proceedings were adjourned indefinitely.

Norton Warburg's failure in February, 1981 caused reverberations throughout the City and the investment world because of its involvement with the Bank of England and the pop group Pink Floyd.

Small investors who had been persuaded to invest in Norton Warburg because of its apparently impeccable credentials lost nearly £5m in the company's collapse, and the Fraud Squad have been investigating its affairs.

Creditors of Norton Warburg living in Wimbledon noticed last week that Mr Warburg's house at 12 Colonne Road was apparently empty. The house belongs to Mr Warburg's wife, Carole.

"Now I just feel as though I have been robbed" was the reaction from a widow who invested her husband's life assurance money with the firm.

Investors in Norton Warburg Management Ltd are due to receive their final dividend from the liquidators this month, bringing the total to between 60p and 66p in the £1.

But several creditors of Norton Warburg have lost everything and are contemplating legal action against Lloyds Bank, which acted as bankers to the company.

The Ombudsman has indicated that he will investigate the affair.

Patrick Milford-Slade: six years' service on council

## Cazenove partner elected SE deputy chairman

By Philip Robinson

Trading in the Restrictive Practices Court.

He joined Cazenove in 1968 and after two years spent mainly in the New Issue Department, became a member of the executive of the Panel on Takeovers & Mergers. He became a Stock Exchange member in 1971 and a partner of Cazenove the next year.

It is the second change at the Exchange's senior level to be announced in a month. In mid-February, Mr Robert Fell chief executive for seven years, resigned to continue as Securities Commissioner in Hongkong, a position he had held on a secondment basis for just one month before the colony's Government asked for it to become permanent. Mr Fell is replaced by Mr Jeffrey Knight.

Mr Mitford-Slade, aged 45, has served on the Exchange ruling council for six years and helped prepare the market's evidence to the Wilson Committee, and the opening statement of case for the action being taken against the Exchange members by the Office of Fair Trading.

Although nominations have yet to be opened it is understood that about a dozen members retire by rotation. Of these, two will need to be replaced by new council members.

## £25m LOAN LIMIT PROPOSED

By Our Financial Staff

A £25m loan limit is among a number of more detailed proposals drawn up by the Grills study group to back up its recommendations on bank lending. The group has recommended that interest on loans over 5 years which are used for investment should be paid net of corporation tax, and are now suggesting the limit for each company and its subsidiaries should be set at £25m.

The Grills proposals, which have attracted much interest in Whitehall, could effectively halve the interest burden which industry pays on part of its borrowings and boost cash flow by giving companies immediate tax relief on interest on loans which qualify under the scheme. The study group, set up by Mr Michael Grills, chairman of the Conservative backbench industry committee who was influential in getting the loan guarantee scheme accepted, had a further meeting with Department of Industry officials last week. But implementation of the scheme is likely to require legislation

Sir David Orr: Stepping down at Unilever.

Kenneth Durham: Taking over in May.

£498m, despite a sharp increase in cost of sales from £198m to £259m.

Sir David Orr, who became chairman of Unilever PLC, the British arm of the company, in 1974, is due to retire after the company's annual meeting in May. He will be replaced by Mr Kenneth Durham, vice-chairman.

Outside Europe and North America sales grew quickly. An increase from £39.4m in the share of operating profit from associated companies was chiefly attributable to west Africa, especially Nigeria. The improvement in French West Africa was particularly good.

Profits were helped by lower raw material prices, notably edible oils. But the difference between growth in sales and profits also points to higher margins and productivity.

For the first time the company has published comparable current cost figures. On this basis, pretax profits rose 24 per cent to

£10.152m in 1980.

Unilever says in the third and fourth quarters of 1981 the squeeze on real incomes in Europe began to be reflected in sales. Performance was also sluggish in the United States.

Profits were helped by lower raw material prices, notably edible oils. But the difference between growth in sales and profits also points to higher margins and productivity.

# Be sure of Shell . . . or enter Harrods' world

## Oil price cut means cheaper raw materials

Two questions troubled the City after yesterday's announcement from the British National Oil Corporation that it proposed to cut its price by \$4 to \$31 a barrel. (Sally White writes). They were: was this already in the share prices? And secondly, when would the cut arrive?

Oil shares were not a weak market. They had been oversold, according to the stock market's technicians, and several enjoyed a small rally for a variety of reasons. One feature noted by the jobbers yesterday was that there was not much stock around and while there were some sellers it would seem that they were after higher prices.

Given that the spot price is still a couple of dollars a barrel below the new BNOC price, an oil company needs a good story to attract buying orders. While BNOC was only talking of "proposals" the form is that Shell and BP have already concurred, and while other North Sea companies may complain, it will be to no avail.

Shell was one "buy" recommendation that was still holding in yesterday's nervous and rumour-moved market. Shell's traditional area of strength is its downstream operations. It had been achieving

better margins, and the fact that it is light on crude oil reserves means it is left relatively unscathed by the Opec surplus.

A Mr Clive Callow at Fiske & Co. points out: "Shell's interests are therefore well served by the cut in the price." This means it will pay less for its raw materials. In addition the group has stopped the decline in its chemical business. The contributions from the group's United States operations should not be underrated."

BP is still a recommendation from Grieveson Grant. "The yield funds like the stock — the yield is getting bigger and bigger," the brokers said.

As the market was waiting to assess the impact of the late afternoon BNOC announcement, it kept itself busy with rumours. Would Burmah now go for Fiske? Could someone go for Burmah, given the apparent collapse of the Croda bid?

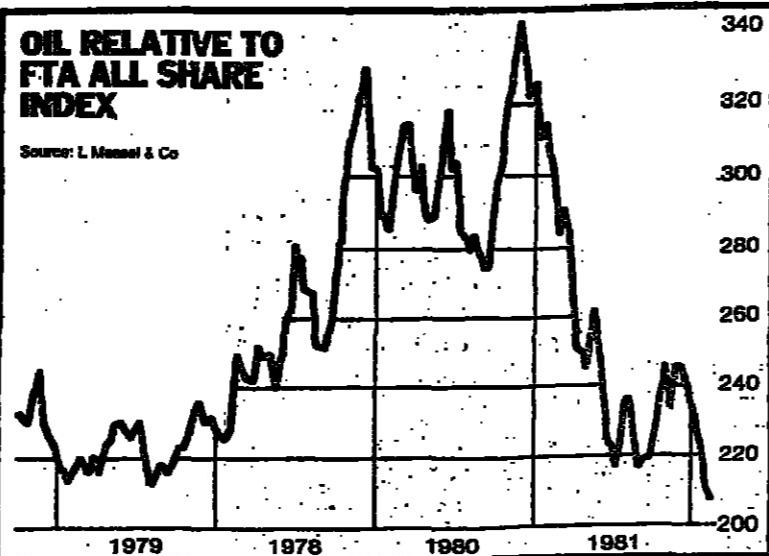
Or most important of all, was a cut in official or unofficial oil prices to \$25 a barrel possible? Would the Opec cartel hold in those conditions?

This uncertainty ahead of the summer, when oil is always less in demand, was going to make the yield on BP become even larger, and bring pressure on the oil exploration ventures Lasmco, Tricentrol, and also the little companies: Anvil, Berkeley Exploration, Candecca, Premier and so on.

The oil sector had already been left behind by the rest of the market.

OIL RELATIVE TO  
FTA ALL SHARE  
INDEX

Source: L. M. M. & Co.



## All is going Fraser's way

While the market waits in suspense for the next move in the battle over House of Fraser, broker James Capel has taken a long look at the fundamentals (Sally White writes). In its view the shares look cheap on the basis of the recovery potential and the strong assets base now being unlocked.

According to James Capel, consumers are likely to have more money to spend within the next 12 months — so that cycle is moving in House of Fraser's favour. Given the high operation gearing and productivity gains, the brokers see a strong recovery in profits over the next two to three years.

That means earnings per share going from 10.5p in 1980/81, back to 9.6p in the current year, then up to 11.8p and 14.3p by 1983/4. The net asset value is put at 320p.

## Good news in the mail

The big mail-order houses are on their way back. Rapid growth in the 1970s came to an end with the onset of the recession and the downturn in consumer spending. But reorganization of the mail-order processes is likely to ensure that growth, though at a lower rate, will resume. (Drew Johnston writes).

One explanation of the lull in mail-order sales is that the customers in the big conurbations have used redundancy cash to switch from credit to cash purchases. As this cash runs out, the argument goes, the traditional customers of the mail-order houses, Grattan, Empire Stores, Freemans and Great Universal Stores, will again take up the benefits of buying on credit.

But this is not the full story. Most of the mail-order houses face difficulties with bad debts and unsatisfactory sales agents.

Grattan faced another problem of an anticipated financial and marketing system. Its main efforts in the last year has been to introducing an efficient computerized order and delivery system.

The appointment of Mr David Jones as managing director from Great Universal Stores, and Mr John Whitmarsh as computer director marked a fundamental change of direction. Analysts

argue that, though the full effects of computerization will take some time to filter through to the profit and loss account, a profits recovery will show in the 1981 figures. Estimates for pretax profit put it at about £5.5m, against £3.1m last year.

This is still substantially short of 1978's peak profit of £12m, but some analysts say Grattan can get back to the £10m pretax profit level by 1983. It is true that margins on products have improved. One reason behind this improvement is direct purchase from the company's trading business in Hong Kong which sits out the middle man. Another reason is a revamped selling technique and sales catalogues.

The next development in the mail-order sales market will be direct order by telephone, where Freemans Grattan's close rivals have a lead. Both Grattan and Empire are carrying out experimental business with direct ordering by telephone and they hope to introduce it soon. The advantage of the technique is that it is faster and gives more choice to the customer in areas such as colour of product for example.

Freeman's have a lead on the telephone ordering technique, but its rivals are not far behind, analysts say. The next stage, presumably, is direct mail ordering from home via computer. Mail-order companies are competitive and are continually trying to introduce the most up-to-date techniques.



## INTERNATIONAL

Japan will work out new measures to curb growing trade friction before meeting its trading partners at the industrialized nations summit in France next June.

A Japanese Cabinet meeting was warned that any delay in such steps could lead to the collapse of the free trade system.

Mr Masumi Esaki, who lead last week's trade mission to Washington, told the cabinet that the Americans had stressed that the time for negotiations had passed and that Japan must act now.

• Hitachi, the Japanese electrical company, has reached agreement to provide Hewlett-Packard of the United States with technology to produce advanced silicon chip products.

## JUGOSLAVIA

Jugoslavia last year earned a record \$1,350m (£741m) from tourism, 21 per cent more than in 1980. Some 6.6 million foreign tourists helped there for a total of 40 million overnight stays.

## S AFRICA

South Africa's trade swung to a deficit of R229.8m (£127.6) in January from a R80.4m surplus last December, according to bond market sources.

Managed by Societe Generale, the bond will carry a 15% per cent coupon and pricing. Redemption will start in 1989 at 101 1/2 per cent.

Svensk Exportkredit will float a 55 million Swiss franc maximum 10-year bond on the Swiss capital market from March 11 to 17.

A \$30m 15-year convertible Eurobond issue of the Japanese machine tool company, Amada, has been priced at par bearing 5.50 per cent semi-annually.

## CAPITAL MARKETS

The City of Montreal is raising \$100m through a 10-year Euro bond, according to bond market sources.

Managed by Societe Generale, the bond will carry a 15% per cent coupon and pricing. Redemption will start in 1989 at 101 1/2 per cent.

Svensk Exportkredit will float a 55 million Swiss franc maximum 10-year bond on the Swiss capital market from March 11 to 17.

A \$30m 15-year convertible Eurobond issue of the Japanese machine tool company, Amada, has been priced at par bearing 5.50 per cent semi-annually.

## LUXEMBOURG

Industry sources are predicting a record 1981 loss for the Luxembourg steel producer Arbed of more than LuxFr4,500m (£57m). Orders for March, however, show a strong recovery in demand, they added.

## CYPRUS

Cyprus Airways has ordered for Economic Cooperation with an estimated \$100m (£64.9m) with spare parts, the Airbus Industrie Consortium announced. The twin-engined aircraft will be delivered early in 1984 for the Larnaca to London route.

## FRANCE

Labour Ministers from the 24 nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development will open a two-day meeting on Thursday to discuss solutions to the high unemployment levels among OECD members.

The Organization estimates that unemployment in OECD countries will reach 28.5 million by the end of 1982 — 8 per cent of the work force.

• Unemployment in France rose by 1.9 per cent last month on a seasonally adjusted basis to 1.959 million from 1.922 million in January.

## Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank ..... 13 1/2%  
Barclays ..... 13 1/2%  
BCCI ..... 13 1/2%  
Consolidated Crds ..... 13 1/2%  
C. Hoare & Co ..... \*13 1/2%  
Lloyds Bank ..... 13 1/2%  
Midland Bank ..... 13 1/2%  
Nat Westminster ..... 13 1/2%  
TSB ..... 13 1/2%  
Williams & Glynn ..... 13 1/2%

\* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, £10,000 to £25,000 and over £25,000.

**THE NEW THROGMORTON TRUST LTD.**  
Capital Loan Stock Valuation 2nd March 1982  
The Net Asset Value per £1 of Capital Loan Stock is £102.26p calculated on Formula 1.  
Securities valued at middle market prices.

## OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Toyota Motor Sales has revised its forecast recurring profit for the year ending March 31 to £63,000m from the £60,000m estimated in October.

Toyota's sales by volume are expected to be 30,000 vehicles more than an earlier forecast of 32,000. The projection for export vehicles is unchanged at 18,000, but domestic sales are expected to be lower.

Swiss Bank Corporation, Switzerland's second largest bank, announced in Zurich that it will propose an unchanged dividend of 10 Swiss francs per share for 1981.

The bank turned in net profits of Fr321,700,000 in 1981, up 12.2 per cent.

Westdeutsche Landesbank Giessen expects operating profit to improve this year after falling 30 per cent in 1981.

Securities valued at middle market prices.

## M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

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## The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High Low Company Price Chg. Divid. Gross Yield P/E Ratio

	125	100	ABI Holdings 10% CULS	125	+1	10.0	8.0	
75	62	Airsprings Group	70	-	4.7	6.7	11.0	15.4
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	45	-	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5
205	187	Bardon Hill	199	-1	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8
100	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	100	-	15.7	15.7	—	—
104	68	Deborah Services	68	-1	6.0	8.8	3.4	6.4
131	57	Frank Horsell	131	-	6.4	4.9	11.8	24.3
83	39	Frederick Parker	82	-2	6.4	7.8	4.2	8.0
78	46	George Elsair	52	-	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3
102	93	Ind Prod Castings	95	-	15.7	15.7	—	—
106	100	Iris Conv Pref	106	-	15.7	14.0	11.0	15.0
113	94	Jackson Group	97	-	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
130	108	James Burrough	112	-	8.7	7.8	8.2	10.3
334	248	Robert Jenkins	248	-2	31.3	12.6	3.4	8.8
60	51	Scruttons "A"	60	-	5.3	8.8	9.2	8.5
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	-1	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13%	-	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	78	-	15.0	19.2	—	—
44	25	Unlock Holdings	25	-	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
103	73	Walter Alexander	77	+1	6.4	8.3	5.1	9.0
263	212	W. S. Yeates	228	-	13.1	5.7	4.3	8.8

Prices now available on Prestex page 48146

## NEW APPOINTMENTS

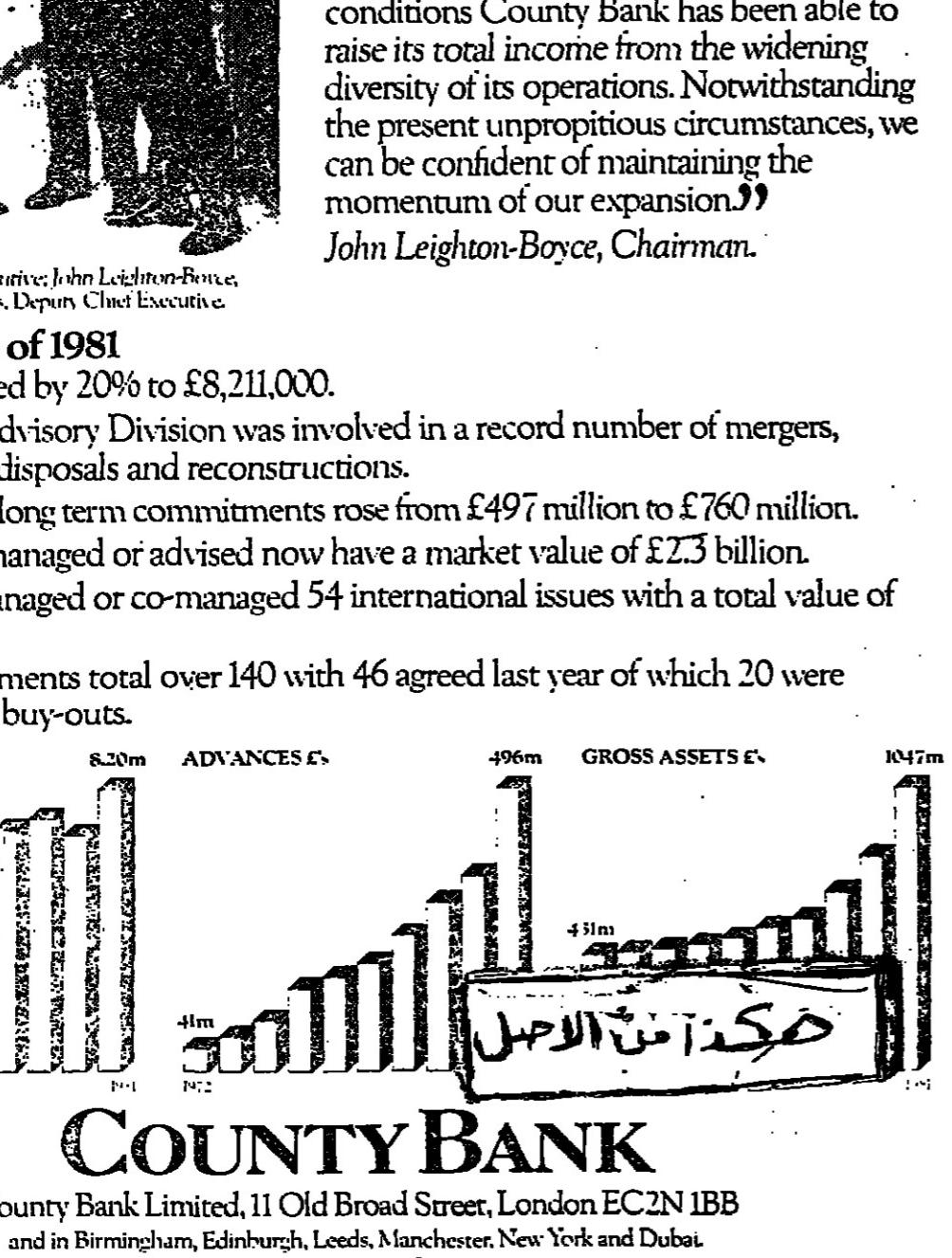
In Richard J. Reeves, a member of the Board of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland, effective April 1982.

Peter C. A. Lightfoot, a member of the Board of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland, effective April 1982.

G. Roy Pritchard, Chairman of Westinghouse Electric Corporation, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland, effective April 1982.

Robert C. Tomkinson, a member of the Board of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland, effective April 1982.

John Anderson, a member of the Board of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland, effective April 1982.



## PEOPLE

**Sir Henry's travels in the past**

Mr Henry Marking, who has been re-appointed for a further two-year term as chairman of the British Tourist Authority, seems to be riding a one-man maelstrom. He tells us: "The Way We Were" window display of the "Things at our BTA offices in St. James's Street, is stopping more passers-by than any other window display we have had." Sir Henry, on the other hand, is a part both of the past we were as well as of the past we are. Now on his third

Esaki, who made mission to America, the time has passed and

Japanese electric company, now part of the with telephone products.

A year earned a £741m from 1 cent more. Some 60 tourists had a total of 40 stays.

Sir Henry Marking term as BTA chairman. Sir Henry's connection with the British tourist industry goes back over 30 years. He joined BTA as a solicitor in 1949, and became deputy chairman of British Airways in 1972.

But even this eminence does not protect one from the perils of air travel. I remember sitting on a BA flight with Sir Henry and Ross Stainton, then chairman of British Airways.

The cabin staff did not have the drink Stainton asked for and Sir Henry sat on something sticky, a leftover from the meal served on the plane's previous flight.

**Macbeth Menzies has left the board of the 75-year-old independent North British Steel Group after a career remarkable by any standards. He has been chairman for 50 years.**

**How to stay on top for half-a-century, and be managing director for 40 years of that time? Mr Menzies, who now becomes president of the Bathgate-based group, has, he says, turned "a run-of-the-mill foundry into one of the most technologically advanced in Europe."**



"Absolutely fascinating fluctuations — his cardiogram follows the base lending rate graph!"

**All along to Hollycombe Fair**

With a bit of luck, Bill Brewer, Jan Stever, Peter Gurney, Peter Davy, Dan Whiddon, and Harry Hawk will join Uncle Tom Cobbleigh this summer at the Hollycombe Steam Fair, now to be found at Penwith Pleasure Park on the A38 near Penzance.

It is the only known complete working steam fair, and it joins other steamy wonders like a three abreast roundabout, one of the only two surviving steam yachts, steam organs and swings.

The hope is that some of the two million visitors to the orange peal and beer cans of Land's End will stop off on the way. Congratulations to the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation which actually bought the Steam Fair for £250,000 and then leased it to the Pleasure Park. ICFC can use capital allowances on the equipment. Modesty nearly forbids me to identify ICFC's young Peter Small, of Bristol, as the inventor of this ingenious little scheme.

Peter Wainwright

**NEW APPOINTMENTS**

M. Richard J. Reeves has been appointed group company Pollard. He is also the finance director of Pilkington.

Mr Peter Wainwright who joined the Simekwick Parker Group last year has been appointed chief financial director.

Mr G Roy Pratford has been appointed chairman of the London and Westminster Newspaper Group in succession to Mr Ray Tindale.

Mr Robert C Tomkinson has been appointed financial director for international vehicle component manufacturer Automotive Products.

Mr John Anderson Kay has been appointed to the board of the Border & Southern Stockholders Trust.

# The arithmetic of North Sea oil — who wins and who loses?

Falling world oil prices have forced the British National Oil Corporation to concede another cut in North Sea prices, this time by \$4 a barrel, bringing the UK price down to \$31. Jonathan Davis explains why it has happened and examines the implications for Government, oil industry and consumer.

• Why have North Sea oil prices been cut?

There are a number of contributory factors, but fundamentally it is a question of supply and demand. There is a surplus on the world oil market of between 2.5 and 3m barrels a day, equivalent to around five per cent of world oil demand. Stocks of oil held by government and oil companies are also still at very high levels, despite attempts to run down last year. The International Energy Agency in Paris estimates existing stocks amount to more 100 days supply, close to the all-time high.

With the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) in disarray, the surplus is exerting strong downward pressure on prices. Britain, which now produces about 1.9 million barrels a day from the North Sea, making it the non-communist world's fifth largest oil producer, cannot afford to ignore the price signals.

The official three-month contract price for North Sea oil, which is effectively fixed by negotiation between the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) and all the oil companies operating in the North Sea, has been \$33 a barrel, having been reduced from \$36.50 on February 8. But it is now possible to buy a cargo of North Sea oil on the "spot" market, where traders buy and sell non-contract oil, for \$30 a barrel or even less — which gives a rough indication of what marginal quantities of North Sea oil are worth to oil companies.

At the start of the year, the "spot" price was roughly equivalent to the contract price of \$36.50 a barrel, although it has to be stressed that "spot" market sales only account for less than five per cent of total North Sea production — so it is not a totally reliable indicator.

There is another side to the equation. Because of the recession and successful attempts by industry to conserve energy (or to switch to other sources of fuel such as coal), demand for oil has fallen sharply. Last year it was down by seven per cent. Oil companies, which already have more capacity in their refineries than they can use, are making heavy losses at these so-called "downstream" operations on sales of fuel oil, heating oil and petrol.

Large oil companies such as BP, Shell and Esso have been saying that on average the value of the oil products they are producing at their refineries is only equivalent to about \$31 a barrel. If their North Sea crude oil supplies — the feedstock — costs \$35 a barrel, they are bound to be making a loss. They therefore need lower North Sea prices, and they have not been prepared to wait until the middle of this month, when three-month term contracts would normally be renegotiated for the second

financial year. The effect will be offset by the general beneficial effects of oil price reductions on the economy, and could also be reduced if sterling falls in response to the oil price reduction. That tends to increase the Government's North Sea "take", because oil is priced in dollars.

Small independent companies such as Lasmo and Tricentrol will lose out because, quite simply, they stand to get \$4 a barrel less for most of their oil than they have been getting up to now. The main beneficiaries will be BP, Esso, Shell and by other American companies which have refineries in Britain, though they will probably say they are still not making money.

• Will there be cheaper petrol or heating oil as a result of this cut?

The answer is probably yes — but it will only be a marginal difference, equivalent to say two or three pence off petrol prices. The reason is that the big oil companies want to keep the benefits of the reductions themselves because of their refining and marketing losses downstream, and not pass them on. The industry is already subsidizing garages selling petrol to the tune of more than £40m a month, in subsidies.

Critics say that it is absurd that the consumer should pay for the overcapacity in the refining business. As a result of the industry's failure to foresee the oil price ex-

## UK OIL PRICES



## WHAT THE GOVERNMENT GETS

Government revenues from North Sea Oil:								
Royalties £bn	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7
PRT £bn	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.9	2.9	3.2	5.0
Corporation tax £bn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.7
Supplementary tax £bn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.5
	2.6	5.0	6.5	7.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1

Total Revenue:

A. at present prices £bn	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.5	3.4	6.9	8.2	9.5	12.4	15.2
B. at 1982 prices £bn	0.2	0.3	0.8	2.1	4.2	7.6	8.2	8.6	10.2	11.4

All figures except those on line B are at present rather than constant prices.

\*Petroleum Revenue Tax.

Source: Phillips and Drew.

plosion of the 1970s, Britain's refineries are processing 69 million tonnes a year of oil — but have a capacity to use 132 million tonnes. Although BP and Shell have recently announced closures, the companies are still loth to reduce capacity for fear of losing market share.

• How far will oil prices fall?

That will depend to a considerable extent upon what Opec does. Pressure is mounting for an emergency meeting later this month, at which Saudi Arabia will be called on to reduce its output — some 40 per cent of the Opec total — in an effort to remove the oil surplus. So far it has refused to do so. With the traditionally low demand period of summer approaching, however, even that may not be enough to stop prices falling, possibly as far as \$25 a barrel. However, there must be a good chance that North Sea prices will hold until the end of June at about the level BNOC has proposed.

• What effect will the price cut have on North Sea exploration?

In the short term, not very much. There will certainly still be great industry interest in the forthcoming eighth round of North Sea licences being planned by the Government. The industry is already subsidizing garages selling petrol to the tune of more than £40m a month, in subsidies.

Critics say that it is absurd that the consumer should pay for the overcapacity in the refining business. As a result of the industry's failure to foresee the oil price ex-

Production costs of the average North Sea field already in production amount to \$11 a barrel, according to the Department of Energy, and that is before taxes and royalties are taken into account. For fields under development the figure is \$14 a barrel, and for any future development it will be much higher still, as new discoveries being made are smaller and more remote than those already producing.

At \$31 a barrel, there is still ample room for profit on oil finds, but the price fall will inevitably put some potentially commercial fields into the marginal category. According to stockbroker Hoare Govett, a \$5 a barrel reduction in prices cuts the present day discount asset value of a North Sea oil find by about 20 per cent.

It is worth noting that four years ago, before the Iranian revolution sparked off the second great oil price explosion, no oil company would have forecast that North Sea oil would be priced at \$31 a barrel in 1982. So they are still ahead of the game — even though the last thing it sees itself becoming is a mirror image of the mainstream accepting houses and it is now musing about what its next stage of development will be.

Like the other merchant banks, it has looked enviously as the United States investment banks, European universal banks and the Japanese securities houses and in particular their ability to deal in shares. There are still too many legislative hurdles to be overcome to make this feasible in the short term although County is eyeing the Japanese market.

Plainly, though, it is starting to see scope in the possibility of moving into stockbroking territory should the Restrictive Practices Court upset the cosy single-capacity structure.

After all, brokers have increasingly been poaching corporate finance work from the banks and if that buzz word in financial services these days, reciprocity, means anything, it

will not bring about a substantial drop in unemployment.

## Business Editor

## Looking for lower interest rates

Financial market confidence that interest rates will continue to fall is growing. While the March payment of Petroleum Revenue Tax yesterday helped leave an estimated liquidity shortage of about £1,150m, and kept seven-day interest rates hovering around the round-tripping trigger level, period rates in the money markets eased appreciably. And the gilt-edged market had another good day.

The feeling is that American rates are probably the worst for the time being, fiscal policy in next week's Budget will be suitably restrained, and that the fall in oil price is good news for inflation. Certainly, sterling has held up very well so far in the face of the falling oil price, and it may well continue to do so if overseas investors give the Chancellor the thumbs up next week.

But it remains a delicate balance on the external front while, internally, investors still need convincing that private sector credit demand can be contained before they are prepared to endorse the idea of real interest rates down to the 2-3 per cent level.

Despite high promotion costs in the fourth quarter, detergents did well, along with other consumer products. But edible fats, were no better than in 1980 and chemicals, transport, and paper, plastics and packaging declined. Frozen foods suffered particularly.

Nevertheless, the final dividend of 24.2p gross brings the total to 38.4p gross, where the yield on last night's price of 665p, up 5p, is 6 per cent.

**The economic programme outlined by Shadow Chancellor Peter Shore is a very big injection of demand into the economy. By pumping in £9.000million (mostly through public spending) Mr Shore hopes he would get 5 per cent growth. The money would be used in ways which would tend to depress the inflation rate in the short term, so he is able to claim that the Treasury model shows only an extra 24 per cent inflation in 12 months time compared to present policies.**

The package bears clear signs of being a "quick fix" designed to produce attractive looking results in the short term. Only £1 billion of the extra £9 billion would go to public investment. The rest would go to higher current spending and tax cuts.

**In the short term, not very much. There will certainly still be great industry interest in the forthcoming eighth round of North Sea licences being planned by the Government. The industry is already subsidizing garages selling petrol to the tune of more than £40m a month, in subsidies.**

**Critics say that it is absurd that the consumer should pay for the overcapacity in the refining business. As a result of the industry's failure to foresee the oil price ex-**

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(A company limited by shares and incorporated on 20th August 1979, in Jersey, Channel Islands, under the Companies (Jersey) Laws 1861 to 1968.)

**Share Capital****Authorised**

£1,000 1,000 Management Shares of £1 each £1,000

£99,000 9,900,000 Unclassified Shares of 1p each of which on 19th February, 1982

341,839 were in issue as Participating

Redeemable Preference Shares, and 88,864 were in issue as Nominal Shares £899

£100,000 £5,307

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for Participating Redeemable Preference Shares to be admitted to the Official List.

Particulars of the Company are available in the Exel Statistical Service and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 17th March, 1982 from:

**Brown Shipley Trust Company (Jersey) Limited, Cazenove & Co., Channel House, Green Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.**  
3rd March, 1982

**STATUTORY MINIMUM RATES**

Job	Current rate (£21.81)	New rate (£12.482)	% Increase

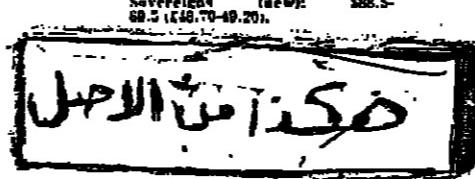


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# Equities advance

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began, March 1. Dealings End, March 12. § Contango Day, March 15. Settlement Day, March 22.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days







RUGBY UNION I: WELSHMAN WHO NEARLY RAN FROM TWICKENHAM

ude  
field

## When the demand for a victory is too strong

**Gareth Davies**  
March Davies stands in a long line of distinguished Welsh players who arrive on the scene generation after generation with a regularity that no countries might envy. Cliff Morgan and Carwyn Jones, whose differing talents in the office feeded a legend which did not die with them and a little later Ken Richards and Alan Rees all had the unmistakable stamp of quality.

The only sixties saw David Watkins later challenged and superseded by Barry John, who, as his career drew to a premature close and Bennett waiting in the wings, Gareth Davies's arrival after disposing of the challenges of first David Richards in 1978 and then Gary Price last year, ensured the remarkable continuity of talent, which the elders' most went to the Welsh.

Players come in two contrasting styles, the nimble footed firebrand, a Watkins or a Bennett, a young man in a hurry forever on his tiptoes, searching and probing for a gap. The instances of such depend on the speed of the action and how quickly the tempo, the better the challenge.

The other kind, a Ken Richards or a John, is more detached, exhibiting a temperament more akin to the assured Anglo-Saxon than the impulsive Celt. He remains aloof and apart with time enough on his hands to reflect on what he will do next, his will and no-one else's. They survey the game from a different perspective. It is to this line that Davies unquestionably belongs.

In no other position is the past brought so much to bear on the present. Gareth Davies plays in the shadow not so much of his immediate predecessor, Bennett, but rather of the one before him, by John, to whom he is so often compared. The comparison goes further than style of play. Davies was born in a west Wales village, Tumble, the length of a boundary throw away from Barry John's birthplace. They both went to Gwendraeth Grammar School and came under the influence of the same coach, Ray Williams, the former Llanelli and Wales wing and not the present secretary of the Welsh Rugby Union. Davies looked to Sudrey Park for his formative rugby education.

Any further similarities he says, are coincidental. "I saw Barry play a couple of times, but he was playing for Cardiff by the time I began to go regularly to watch Llanelli. I have not modelled my style on his, I did not see him often enough for that".

He has the safest pair of hands in the business, as befits a wily cricketer who, in his Cardiff colleagues, have nicknamed Majid. His line kicking is consistent and accurate. Leaning back almost languidly, his technique is more a matter of supreme timing than strength. The ball is kicked and alights just far enough out of play to give the full back, teetering on a touchline, a false sense that he might just get his finger tips to the ball.

It is the flyhalf position which arouses the most emotional debate, a debate which somehow insists that the head that wears the crown should remain uneasy. How else could his exclusion after the Scottish defeat last



Gareth Davies: Hated the bitter atmosphere in the Twickenham crowd.

season be explained? It took him some time, particularly since one Welsh selector had suggested that he would be the next captain of the team. He took over the leadership ten months later.

"Even now as captain", he says, "my first responsibility is to make sure my own performance is right. How can I concentrate on leading the team if my own performance is not up to standard? That is to perform effectively, rather than as a player who has a duty to look to himself first. Even the captain".

In the constant search for perfection there are some who detect a flaw in his playing style. He does not run enough for their liking. But the modern trend to base attack down two narrow channels does not fit forward and directly down the middle of the field — inhibits the flyhalf's freedom to manoeuvre. Defences here are at their tightest and he needs more than anything the quick ball from the loose.

"Also", he feels, "the laws as they stand encourage a negative attitude among players. There

are so many chances of winning a game on penalties that the tight game, with players kicking for position, is not more attractive than the way of going for wins".

He wishes it were otherwise but he cannot afford to be too fanciful in his approach in front of an increasingly critical audience.

He is aware of the demands for a winning team, demands which reached their lowest point at Twickenham two years ago when there were something wrong when we walked for a team photograph. I sensed a bitter atmosphere in the crowd. There were times in the match itself when I was in two minds, if I ever got the ball, to run off the pitch and go back to the dressing room. It did not end well with such feelings. There were lots of ill feelings in the dinner afterwards. I hated it and don't want to be part of something like that again."

It is devoutly to be wished that the same will not occur on Saturday and that the players of skill have their way.

## RUGBY UNION II: SCOT WHO FEELS PRESSURE IS TOO GREAT

## When a broken leg means more time with the new baby

**By Iain Mackenzie**

Rugby Union, originally the most amateur of sports, may be on the way to professionalism. The pressures on leading players are now such that there is no doubt that some at least are wondering if it is all worthwhile.

No longer is it a question of money, but a real concern coming out on Saturdays. The modern player, if he aspires at all to wear his country's colours, has to be highly dedicated. Consider the case of David Leslie, honoured by Scotland 19 times. He is one of the few Scots to have played on tour with the national side. All else. He has been in the dark blue four times against England, and four against Ireland. Three times he has faced Wales, twice France have been the opponents, and there have been matches Australia and Romania as well.

Leslie broke his leg playing for Scotland in a club championship match against Heriot's just over two weeks ago. The accident happened after only three minutes play, and, as Gals lost again on Saturday, they have probably lost the championship as well. Yet, for Leslie, the 25-year-old Scot, who began life in Dundee, that is not the point.

"Do you know, I'm not even in favour of the national league. I reckon it kills the enjoyment. I am not a paid entertainer. I just want to enjoy the game, which is what rugby surely is all about."

He thinks it would better for Scottish Rugby if there were four area leagues, cutting down on travelling expenses, and a knock-out competition for the league winners. "Let's say four leagues and two semi-finals each before the big final game, like those have in England."

Leslie has another grumble. "The players have no control over the game. If a law is changed, are the players consulted? Of course not; those decisions are made behind committee tables and the players are left to implement them."

He went back to the league system in Scotland, "Relegation? Not something I think Gals are ever likely to have to face, but it's still something I detect who wants to be relegated? It leaves them with a bad taste and that doesn't matter which ever club they have in England."

There are so many pressure games out, it is very difficult to raise your own play to the same peak every week. Playing the game is almost a separate job now — trying to lead the club at the top, playing for the district, sessions at Murrayfield, playing for Scotland.

He checked his diary for last autumn. On September 26, Scotland met Romania at Murrayfield. The following day, after the social functions, he was refereeing an under-16 event on the Gals ground.

Then, on the 29th, he had to turn out in a district match for the South, and on the first day of October there was training ("I hate training, maybe that's why I get injured so much, I'm not as fit as I should be"). On the 3rd, Gals had to play Jedforest, at home and two days later, there was another Border League fixture against Selkirk at Phinlough.

On the 10th, there was a game against Melrose at home, another



David Leslie: 'so many pressure games'

competitive one, and in between it was training. "Is it surprising we're tired?" Leslie asked.

He has a baby son, six weeks old. "Do you know, if I hadn't broken this leg, the amount of time free for him would have been almost nil? Sure, the leg hurts, but I reckon, in a sense, it's well worth it. At least he's not in pain, and that's important to me."

"Do you know, I'm not even in favour of the national league. I reckon it kills the enjoyment. I am not a paid entertainer. I just want to enjoy the game, which is what rugby surely is all about."

He thinks it would better for Scottish Rugby if there were four area leagues, cutting down on travelling expenses, and a knock-out competition for the league winners. "Let's say four leagues and two semi-finals each before the big final game, like those have in England."

Leslie has another grumble. "The players have no control over the game. If a law is changed, are the players consulted? Of course not; those decisions are made behind committee tables and the players are left to implement them."

He went back to the league system in Scotland, "Relegation? Not something I think Gals are ever likely to have to face, but it's still something I detect who wants to be relegated? It leaves them with a bad taste and that doesn't matter which ever club they have in England."

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THE TIMES WEDNESDAY MARCH 3 1982

## Saint Jonathon is a rare attraction

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

It is not often that jumping a flat horse of the ability of Saint Jonathon, who is my selection to win the first division of the Cowthorpe Novices' Hurdle at Wetherby today. When he was a three-year-old and trained by Harry Hills at Labourdon, Saint Jonathon started fourth favourite at £2,000. He was on the strength of six placings at Teesside Park and Thirsk that spring.

Sadly he failed to run up to expectations at Newmarket, principally because of a slightly injured foot, but later in the season he recovered and was placed in the Prix Lupin at Longchamp and the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot. Saint Jonathon is trained by Peter Easterby in Yorkshire and it will be surprising if he fails to give John O'Neill a winning ride this afternoon.

When he ran over the hurdles for the first time at Catterick last month Saint Jonathon failed by only the narrowest of margins to win. However, the fact that he is Cool Decision's only half brother is a plus factor.

No matter how Michael Dickinson fares on his local course with Badsworth Boy (4/5), who is reverting to steeplechasing after a spell — hurdling, he should increase his tally by winning the Five Aces Amateur Riders' Handicap Steeplechase at Worcester on Saturday.

At Wincanton, the people who were racing at Windsor, the forerunner of the course convinced him that at the last fence had robbed Rodman of certain victory on what was his first appearance of the season. John Francome blamed himself that day, but now he will be looking for consolation on the same horses in the Fidbury Handicap Steeplechase.

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## TENNIS

# Miss Austin not fit to play for another week

Los Angeles, March 2.—Tracy Austin, the top seed, was forced to withdraw yesterday from the women's tennis tournament here because of burns suffered when bullet casings were split over her weekend.

Miss Austin, aged 19, said a restaurant employee had dropped a pot of boiling water on her left arm and stomach. She said she could not play because the burns set easily enough but could not withstand the stirring challenge by the American.

The incident occurred on Saturday night in nearby Torrance. She was sent to hospital and it was learnt that she had suffered first-degree burns to her burns. Miss Austin has not played in six weeks because of a back injury. It was announced that she should be able to return to action within a week. Her place in the tournament here has been taken by Mary Lou Pischke.

Claudia Kohde, of West Germany, beat Sue Barker, of Britain, 6-3, 7-5. Miss Kohde's second round opponent will be Andrea Leand, aged 18, who beat Kathy Rinaldi, 14, by 7-5, 7-5 in her first professional appearance.

The tournament, being played at the Forum in suburban

Inglewood, will end on Sunday. The singles champion will earn \$30,000.

Other first round matches yesterday were overwhelmed after being taken to the tie-break in the first. Kate Latham, of the United States made a fine recovery to beat Eva Pratt of West Germany who won the first set easily enough but could not withstand the stirring challenge by the American.

First round: R. Austin (US) unless stated; S. Barker (GB) vs C. Kohde, 6-2; P. Teigenova (USA) vs A. Henricson, 7-6, 6-2; A. Thompson (USA) vs D. Leand, 6-2, 6-1; S. Barker (GB) vs P. Pratt (USA), 6-2, 7-5, 6-4; A. Rinaldi (USA) vs C. Pernoda, 6-1.

Martina Navratilova of the United States tops the women's international tennis prize money list with a total of \$152,700 so far this season. Andrea Jaeger is in second place with \$91,325 after her victory over Chris Lloyd in the Oakland tournament last week.

TOP TENNIS PRIZE MONEY LIST: 1. M. Navratilova (USA) \$152,700; 2. A. Jaeger, \$91,325; 3. S. Barker (GB) \$82,800; 4. E. Pratt (USA) \$82,800; 5. S. Barker (GB) \$82,800; 6. A. Thompson (USA) \$82,800; 7. C. Lloyd (USA) \$82,800; 8. K. Latham (USA) \$82,800; 9. M. Jasekova (Yugoslavia) \$82,800; 10. M. L. Pischke (USA) \$82,800.

## CRICKET

# Lifeless first Test ends in a draw

From Peter McFarlane, Wellington, March 2

The first Test between Australia and New Zealand ended, as expected, in a lifeless draw at the Basin Reserve here today.

The fifth and final day was the only one not interrupted by Wellington's notorious rain. The fifth, and final day, was the fifth of 127 for 2 made in 285 minutes during the first four days, to 266 for 7 before Captain Geoff Howarth declared midway through the afternoon to give Australia less than three hours to bat.

When the Test finished at 5.30 pm after the captains used their option to finish half an hour early, Australia was 85 for 1 with Bruce Laird 27 not out and John Dyson 12 not out. For the first time in five days the sun shone but, unfortunately, New Zealand's premier batsmen did not and nor did the Australian bowlers.

The home side lost five wickets while adding 138 runs in 176 minutes today. Opening batsman Bruce Edgar's defiant stay ended after 336 minutes in which time he accumulated 53 runs from 250 deliveries before he tried to hit Terry Alderman to leg and was lbw.

Edgar's half-century was one of the slowest in Test history, just behind the mark of Pakistan's Ijaz Butt, who took 367 minutes to make 58 in a 1959 Karachi Test against Australia.

Geoff Howarth finished with 50 not out, but he was missed twice,

at 3 and 18, simple chances that should have been held at second slip and midwicket. Jeremy Coney spent half an hour over a single before he was lbw to Bruce Yardley.

Martin Crowe, in his Test debut, was given a torrid time by Jeff Thomson disturbed by a spate of dropped chances by the Australians, mostly off his bowling. Five catches went down in the innings and wicket-keeper Rod Marsh missed a simple stumping off Edgar when 31.

Just before the declaration, Richard Hadlee hit powerfully for 21 and Lance Cairns smashed two consecutive sixes off Bruce Yardley in the last over of the innings.

Of the bowlers, Thomson was easily the most impressive after a wayward beginning. He finished with 2 for 35 from 26 overs, 13 of which were maidens. With nothing to gain except perhaps a place in the team for next month's tour of Rhodesia, the sponsors, Australian openers Graeme Wood and Bruce Laird batted confidently in a stand of 65.

Wood once swung the medium-pace of Martin Snedden over the fine-leg fence but on 41, tried to force Cairns' slower ball past point and chopped the ball into his stumps.

Edgar was named man-of-the-match. The second Test begins in Auckland on March 12.

## SCOREBOARD

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings	
B. Laird	14-w, b. Alderman
J. Coney	15, b. Alderman
J. G. Howarth	not out
G. M. Wood	58, b. Alderman
R. J. Hadlee	21, b. Thomson
D. Cairns	11, b. Alderman
T. Alderman	19, b. 10, 11
Total (1 wkt dec)	266
M.C. Snedden and E.J. Chaffield did not bat	
FOR WICKETS: 1-86, 2-120, 3-149, 4-220, 5-212, 6-246	
DOWNING: 1-13, 2-13, 3-35, 4-21, Alderman, 4-20, 5-31, 6-32, 7- Chappell, 8-2-18, 9- Yardley, 23-10-19, 3-	

AUSTRALIA: First Innings	
G. M. Wood	24, b. Cairns
B. Laird	not out
J. Dyson	12, b. Cairns
E. Alderman	5
Total (1 wkt dec)	85
G. S. Chaddick, K. J. Hughes, A. B. Border, T. R. W. H. D. T. C. C. and J. R. Thomson did not bat	
FALL OF WICKET: 1-65	
DOWNING: 1-13, 2-15, 3-21, Snedden, 4-24, 5-21, 6-21, 7- Chaffield, 8-14-14, 9-	

Geoff Howarth: top scorer with 58.

## FISHING

# Ripple of dismay over unbarbed hooks idea

By Conrad Voss Bark

A leading naturalist and fisherman, John Goddard, well known to fly fishermen on both sides of the Atlantic and author of a number of textbooks on underwater insect life, has caused slightly more than a flutter of surprise with an article in the latest issue of the journal of the Flyfishers' Club in which he advocates the use in fly fishing of unbarbed hooks.

It is difficult to convey the shock, the dismay, that such an argument can have upon even the more moderate of fly fishers: as though the world had suddenly been turned upside down. If some new Galileo Galilei has appeared with a totally indefensible theory about the solar system which is so manifestly absurd that the man must be a heretic and an even more extreme purist than himself. Everyone knows, from Aelianus to Berners, from Berners to Walton, that fish-hooks need barbs; to consider them unbarbed is ridiculous; the fish will shake themselves off as soon as they are hooked.

No so, says Goddard. They do not. He argues that in some ways barbed hooks take a better hold than those with barbs because they penetrate more easily and sink into the gristle or bone of the fish, and hold tight to the bend of the hook. Hooks with barbs frequently fail to do this and therefore are more easily thrown.

It is doubtful. The American experiments differ from our own. The average English like to eat their trout. They taste better, when fresh from a river than from a fishmonger's slab.

It is not only a theory. For the past five years he has been experimenting with barbed and unbarbed hooks on his water on the Kennet. About 40 trout were taken and in not one instance did any escape, even though Goddard

had to exert extra effort to get a hold from a barbed hook and the hook is more easily removed from the fish's mouth than one with a barb if the angler wishes to let the trout go free. This leads Goddard to conclude whether purely sport fishing for trout, as in America, where it is known as catch-and-release, would ever become popular in this country.

There is an additional advantage, however, for less damage from a barbed hook and the hook is more easily removed from the fish's mouth than one with a barb if the angler wishes to let the trout go free. This leads Goddard to conclude whether purely sport fishing for trout, as in America, where it is known as catch-and-release, would ever become popular in this country.

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Residential property by Baron Phillips

# The first signs of a thaw after winter's gloom

House buyers could be in for a few pleasant surprises in next week's Budget. Already the prospect of cheaper mortgages has come a step nearer for owners with building society loans and it has already happened for those with bank mortgages.

The property market is beginning to shrug off the winter gloom which has hung over the residential sector for the past four or five months. The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' latest survey shows that estate agents around the country are more optimistic.

Prices may not be rising yet but, according to the latest survey, most agents believe they have stopped falling. In fact member agents note a marked increase in activity in the housing market since the middle of January, although the RICS point out, there has been little appreciable change in prices.

Inquiries from prospective buyers are on the increase, more houses are being offered for sale and more property is actually being sold, says the RICS. Fewer than two in ten agents now report lower prices, as against four in ten in the three months up to the end of December.

About three quarters of the agents report stable prices against two thirds in December. The only type of property whose price is going up is the pre-1919 terraced house popular with first-time buyers.

Against this background, banks such as the National Westminster have already trimmed half a point off their mortgage interest rates, and when the building societies meet later this week they are expected to take a full percentage point off their present basic 15 per cent rate.

All this will offer some respite to the hard-pressed

home owner who now faces houses over £20,000. At today's prices, the tax increases along with hefty taxes in telephone, electricity and gas charges.

But how much slightly lower interest charges will stimulate the property market remains to be seen. Most experts believe there has to be a substantial fall in interest rates before there is any noticeable upturn.

For the present the market would be happy to see prices stabilise and a return of confidence which would result in greater movement in middle range properties. Plenty of cash is available from banks and building societies, and cheaper mortgages might tempt some people to take out larger loans.

Next week's Budget could well bring a small boost to the market. For some time there has been a persistent feeling throughout the industry that the Chancellor may ease the onerous Stamp Duty on

owners when deciding to have their homes improved or extended.

The Chancellor may well find it both politically and economically expedient to ease Stamp Duty. Arguably, it is an easy tax to collect, but it would cost the Government little to raise the threshold while greatly encouraging first-time buyers.

There is one dark cloud. For the past six months or so there has been a distinctly uneasy feeling among developers that some form of exchange control may be brought back. Since controls were relaxed three years ago money has been flooding out of the country at a fairly rapid rate, and no one could have failed to notice the amount of overseas properties which have come on the market in that time.

So Sir Geoffrey's battered brief box could hold some mixed news for Britain's sluggish property market. Any encouragement, no matter how slight, will be welcome by the industry and the public.

At the same time the institution is asking the Chancellor to abolish VAT on any repairs, rehabilitation and maintenance work for buildings. This would

Knight Frank & Rutley are asking in the region of £300,000 for this seven bedroom house located on the highest point on the North Downs at Gravely Hill, Surrey. Standing in about 3½ acres of grounds the house consists of four main reception rooms and three bathrooms along with a staff or guest annexe. Joint agents are Harold Williams Bennett & Partners.

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